

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



CANADA'S REAL DANGER

WHILE OUR POLITICIANS ARE BUSY PREPARING A LAW TO TAX THE PEOPLE \$35,000,000 FOR A NAVY (WHICH WILL IN REALITY BE \$105,000,000, AS IT WILL BE RAISED BY THE TARIFF) THEY ARE OVERLOOKING A REAL DANGER HERE AT HOME. THEY ARE IGNORING THE MADE-IN-CANADA TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF RAILWAYS, BANKS AND MAUNFACTURERS, WHO ARE TAKING HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OUT OF THE PEOPLE EVERY YEAR AND DRIVING THOUSANDS STEADILY INTO DEEPER POVERTY. THIS TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS MORE DANGEROUS TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE THAN ALL THE BAYONETS AND DREADNOUGHTS OF EUROPE. THERE IS NO POWER FROM WITHOUT CANADA THAT CAN HARM THE PEOPLE HALF AS MUCH AS THESE UNSCRUPULOUS BARONS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE, WHO ARE STEADILY TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP UPON THE COMMON PEOPLE.

JANUARY 8, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL
CHARTER 1854

THOSE NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

One of the easiest New Year's resolutions to carry out is the resolve to start a savings account. A deposit of one dollar will open an account with the Home Bank, and deposits of any amounts over one dollar may be made from time to time, as convenient. Withdrawals and deposits may be made through the mail. Full compound interest paid.

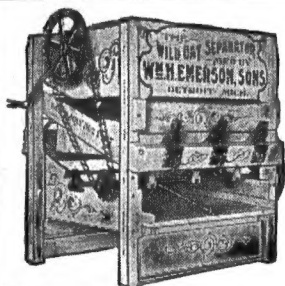
Head Office: TORONTO. JAMES MASON, General Manager

Winnipeg
Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Machaffie
Manager

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT
TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont.
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

CONTRACTORS AND HOME BUILDERS!

Why not buy your Lumber direct from the Mill? Write us or send us your List for Figures. We can save you money

CONSUMERS' LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

510 MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WALL PLASTER

THE word "Empire" is a guarantee that the material will give results not to be obtained by using any other plastering material.

"Empire" Plaster Board—the Fireproofing Lath

We shall be pleased to send you the "Plaster" book, it will give you just the information you are looking for.

Sole
Manufacturers

The Manitoba Gypsum Co. Limited
WINNIPEG - CANADA



If all roads were city brick-paved streets the wonderful superiority of the Ford would not be so easily demonstrated. But bad roads and bad weather have made the undaunted and economical Ford the ideal car for Canadian service.

Think of it—nearly 200,000 Fords have been sold and delivered. New prices—runabout \$675—touring car \$750—delivery car \$775—town car \$1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands

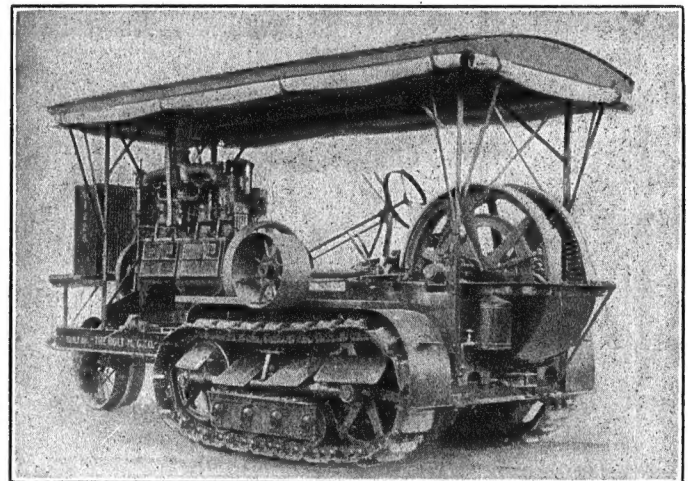
BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783

Offices: Suite 5-7 London Block
WINNIPEG

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HOLT CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

We want you to know more about the Caterpillar, because, if you are looking for a traction engine to replace the horses on your farm, the Caterpillar will do it; and we know you will be interested in finding out more about it, especially as to how it has actually worked in the field. It will work wherever horses can, and often-times in places that are too soft and muddy for them. One owner freighted a mile through a slough this last spring where teams had to go five miles around. Then, too, it won't pack the ground, and so is a most practical tractor for seeding. If you will fill out the coupon we will be very glad to send you a catalogue.

Canadian Holt Co. Ltd.

609 Eighth Ave. W.

Calgary

Alberta

NAME
ADDRESS
8-1-13
G.O.G.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

PARCEL POST AND ECONOMY

Great strong canvas bags, heavy bags with brass padlocks, tens of thousands of them destined to every little town in Canada, are daily carried under the most expensive and extravagant conditions at first-class postal rates by the railways and other mail carriers throughout Canada, almost empty. In last year's partial investigation of the United States postal service it was found that the carriage of bags was an item out of all proportion to the service that the bags were supposed to perform. When the Post Office Department was attacked by the press for paying to the railways a rate that was exorbitant when compared with the rate the railways were charging the express companies for the same service, the post office replied that the rate that they had quoted the railways as charging for carriage, being a rate per pound of matter posted, did not include the cost of the carriage of bags, which was something like one-third of the whole weight. In this way the weight charged per pound of gross weight carried was in reality reasonable, but appeared outrageous when quoted as a rate per pound of mail transported. If this disproportional amount of tare is true of United States mail contracts, how much more true must it be of Canada in which the villages are both smaller and farther apart? In paying for the mailing of letters we are paying for the mailing of bags. Bags that are almost empty for the large part.

Heavy Expense—Small Business

Then there are the many post offices. Thousands of these probably do not receive more than a score of pieces of mail a day—the average of letters and post cards received at all post offices in 1908 was only forty. Yet at each of these rooms must be maintained and kept in order. At each an official must be in attendance throughout the major portion of the day, if not the whole day. At each the addition of a few pieces of parcel post matter bearing stamps to a greater value than that of the rest of the mail would create no additional expense, and would double the revenue. While village post offices are mostly in country stores or private houses the aggregate accommodation devoted to the whole number must represent an enormous capital, and the pay of the postmasters and postmistresses a huge annual expense, all of which must be maintained, whether the average village mail bag carries mail bearing fifty cents in postage or five dollars. It becomes evident then that to a very large extent the financial success of the system depends on the volume of business done. By doing more business the post office can do it cheaper. By filling the mail bags, by using to their capacity the mail cars, by filling the distributing boxes and by occupying to the full the time of their agents the post office would make a huge economic saving. If this can be accomplished and is not, the department must stand responsible for such an economic waste as no private or corporate concern would permit.

Large Business—Same Expense

We believe that all this could be accomplished by simply lowering the parcel post rate from its purposely exclusive basis to a business basis. By so instituting a parcel post the huge waste in carrying mail sacks would be reduced to a minimum. There would surely still be some half empty sacks, but as the number of sacks that must now be kept in transit is dependent not so much on the amount of matter as on the ten thousand odd post offices to be served

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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Number 2

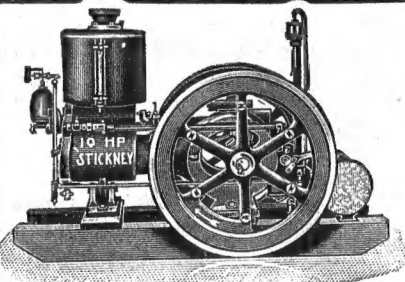
BOVRIL



A Good Bracer

A cup of BOVRIL between meals, or a BOVRIL Sandwich is a splendid bracer. BOVRIL contains all that is good in beef in its most concentrated form.

8-1-13



Mr. Farmer!

We wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and use this opportunity to call your attention to our line of Farm Machinery, which will lighten your work, increase your profits, and in all do a great deal toward making 1913 your most successful year.

WINDMILLS

For Pumping and Driving Machinery.

CHAPMAN 2 H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE

The best Engine on the market for light work. Will be glad to tell you WHY.

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary or Portable 1 1/4 to 20 H.P.

These Engines have many features which it will pay you to learn about, such as outside igniter and straight-line valve motion. You will find these the simplest and strongest engines for all-round farm use. They work equally well in the coldest and hottest weather.

TORONTO GRAIN GRINDERS AND ROLLER CRUSHERS

These Grinders and Roller Crushers are made in all sizes. Let us know your requirements; we can fill them in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

CANADIAN STEEL FRAME POLE SAWS

These are the latest and most improved Saws on the market. Let us send you complete information about them.

NEW CHAPMAN WELL DRILLS

You will find that these outfits are money makers for the enterprising man. With the new Chapman Drill you can drill wells of any size or depth.

DEMPSTER WELL AUGERS

These Well Augers are made in sizes from 12 to 36 inches in diameter.

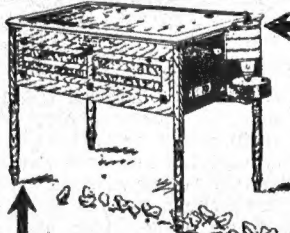
AYLMER PITLESS AND TRUCK SCALES

A complete and strictly first-class line from which your particular needs can be supplied. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We also carry a complete line of Pumps, Tanks, Troughs, Pipe and Fittings, Well Casing, Brass-Iron and Porcelain-lined Cylinders, Boreka and Deep Well Cylinders, Hydraulic Rams, Belting, Hose, Cow Basins and Stanchions. Ask us to send you Catalogue and Prices, and at the same time see our local Agent.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL CALGARY



CABINET INCUBATORS

are built to hatch strong, healthy chicks—the greatest number and with the least expense. No other machine on the market to-day will give you the same satisfaction, for no other machine is built in just the same manner. Our 1913 catalogue gives facts and figures that are worth money to you to-day. Drop us a post-card and we will send it by return mail free of charge.

WEALTH From a Cabinet Incubator

There's a fortune awaiting the poultry farmer in Western Canada. United States Government reports show that in actual figures Poultry Products equal in value the wheat crop. What percentage of this fortune gets into your pockets rests entirely with yourself. Our beautiful catalogue telling about Cabinet Incubators and Brooders is yours for the asking.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

The Brett Manufacturing Company Limited
593 Erin St., Winnipeg



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

and the number of daily mails by which they are served, to increase the daily average mail to each post office would, so far as transit is concerned, but help to fill an economic void. All the post office has to do is to cease to refuse to do business on a business basis, to cease to refuse a profitable business because the express companies, who are their rivals, object. It was on account of the essentially monopolistic character of the business of carrying small packages securely, economically and cheaply from place to place that the people of all countries took it out of the hands of private companies and handed it over to their national governments. In the case of the United States, where the history of the transfer has been recently thrashed out, it was clearly proved that there was no intention whatever to discriminate between the nature of parcels, but to give the government the complete monopoly necessary for the economic carriage of all packages under a certain weight. Later the express companies, by exerting pressure, secured from the postal authorities a reading that limited the monopoly to the carriage of manuscript. This has undoubtedly had the usual dominating action on Canadian legislation and on our conception of a postal system. Is it not high time we shook it off and took as our example the European ideal of making the government the carrier of all packages up to eleven pounds?

—Montreal Witness, Feb. 27, 1912.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTIONS

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—The annual convention of Agricultural Societies will be held on February 5 and 6. The annual convention of Home Economics Societies on February 4 and 5. The annual convention and grain show of the Western division of the Canadian Seed Growers' association on Feb. 4 and 5, and the Provincial Seed Grain exhibition from Feb. 3 to 6. Both the conventions and seed fair will be held in the Agricultural college, and every preparation is being made to entertain all who wish to attend the meetings. The public is cordially invited to attend all sessions.

When purchasing tickets, get standard certificate from agent, which when signed at the convention will permit the possessor to return free. This certificate plan is good from Jan. 31 to Feb. 4 going, and good for returning until Feb. 10. Further information regarding any of the meetings to be held may be procured by sending a card to E. Ward Jones, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

CHANGED HIS VOCATION

"Willie," said the heiress cheerfully, "I have been thinking."

"Thinking of me, my precious?" asked Willie.

"In a way—yes," replied Eunice. "I have been thinking that, were you to marry me, everyone would say you only did it for the sake of my money."

But Willie was not abashed one whit. "What care I for the base, unthinking world?" cried he gallantly, adjusting his immaculate gloves.

"Still, Willie, nothing shall part us. I will marry you or no one."

"My own Eunice—"

"And I will not have people saying unkind things about you, so I am disposing of my fortune to the missionaries. Why, dearest, why are you going?"

Willie looked back through the half-opened door.

"I'm going to become a missionary!" he replied.

Canada Penalizes British Imports

The following letter in which some very important questions are addressed to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, appeared in the London (Eng.), Times of December 4:—

I observe that the Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada in addressing the business men of London at the City Carlton Club last week, made the following statement:

"The British business man, among the many opposing forces which he had to encounter, had to come up against more or less high tariff walls. He might be able to mount the tariff wall, but he was a happy man if he did not catch his toe on the topmost layer and come a cropper. That was the position so far as some countries were concerned, but when the British business man went into the British overseas Dominions, although he might find tariffs there, and very moderate tariffs, too, he would find that those tariffs had been shaved down thirty-three and a half per cent. for the benefit of wares of British origin."

I would be glad if you would allow me, through your columns, to ask Mr. Foster one or two questions to elucidate this statement of his.

Foreign Tariff Lower

I would ask him if a British merchant wishes to send a locomotive to Canada, will Canada charge a duty of 23½ per cent, ad valorem on that locomotive, while if he sends it to the Argentine it will be admitted free?

Indeed it would seem from the tabular statements compiled by the Board of Trade in 1905 that he would pay in no other country in the world, except in Russia and the United States, so high a duty as he would pay in Canada. In fact, there are several foreign countries which, like the Argentine, would be glad to receive his locomotive absolutely free of all duty.

Again, if a woollen merchant desired to send his woollen piece goods of

heavy all-wool or mixed and light all-wool or mixed to Canada, a duty would be levied of thirty per cent, ad valorem, while if he sent the same goods to Belgium he would pay 10 per cent., to France from 11 to 22 per cent.

If he wished to send apparel of woollen clothing to Canada, the duty of 30 per cent. would be levied, as against a duty of 12 per cent. in France, of 20 per cent. in Germany, of 10 per cent. in Belgium, and 5 per cent. in Holland.

Should he select linen manufactures as his article of export and seek admission to Canada, the duty would be 18 2-3 per cent. ad valorem. He could send the same goods into Denmark at a duty of 14 per cent., into Germany at 17 per cent., into Belgium at 10 per cent., and into Holland at 5 per cent.

Iron and Steel Duties

Should he seek to send iron and steel and the manufactures thereof to Canada, he would pay from 3 1-3 to 20 per cent., tinplates alone being free, while he could send the same goods to Portugal at duties ranging from 4 to 8 per cent., to Greece at duties ranging from tinplates, which are entirely free, up to 10 per cent. for rails; to Norway he could send all these free of duty, and he could do the same, free of duty, to Holland.

I could give many other instances where he could send his goods into foreign countries at a rate far below that charged on his goods in Canada. In making the selection of goods above I have taken some of the principal groups of goods which are tabulated for comparison in the Blue-book to which I have referred.

If one examines the summary compiled in 1905 of the estimated average ad valorem equivalent of the import duties levied by various foreign countries and British possessions on the principal manufactures exported from the United Kingdom, I see that Canada, notwithstanding its preferential tariffs, ranks in its rate of duty above the following foreign countries: Roumania, Belgium, Norway, Japan, Turkey, Switzerland, China and Holland.

I shall be glad if Mr. Foster will inform your readers whether matters have changed for the better since 1905, when this Blue-book appeared; and, if not, whether he can still make good his claim advanced in the above quotation from his speech. If the tariff of Canada is evidently out of accord with his sentiments can he hold out any hope to your readers that this tariff will be brought more into accordance with these sentiments by a reduction which would bring it to the level of the tariffs of the countries I have named?

Solidarity of Empire

I observe the report of a speech made on the same day by the Right Hon. Walter Long, in which he tells us:

"While the people of Canada had got their particular ideas of what they would like to work for, they always asked themselves the question, Will this reform tend in the direction of Imperial expansion or not? If they answered that question in the negative, they always abandoned the project, because if it was going to tell against the empire, then it was no longer a matter in which they would interest themselves. Underlying every political problem in Canada was the question, What will be its contribution to the solidarity of the empire?"

In the light of this principle I would ask whether a tariff which imposes these heavy duties, far heavier than in many foreign countries, upon goods of British manufacture tends to Imperial expansion or to the solidarity of the Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. A. MOLTENO.

House of Commons, Nov. 26.

There are thousands of the poor wanting everything, while others have more wealth than they know what to do with. I am no socialist, but we have got to readjust the balance.—Bishop of London.

Man was meant to grow, not to stand still. In aspiring, however, be scrupulous about the means as well as the end.

A word of thanks to

Farm Engine Contestants

We do not wish to wait until the contest is decided to thank the farmers who have so kindly helped us by sending in lists of practical uses for

Fairbanks-Morse

Farm Engines

Thousands of lists have been received, many times the number that we expected. We had hoped to be able to announce the winner before this time, but the number of replies threatens to delay the verdict for several weeks.

We sincerely appreciate the time and trouble taken by every contestant and regret that there were not more prizes offered. We have, however, devised a means whereby we can show our appreciation. If you sent us a list of suggestions, you will hear from us by letter in regard to this, as soon as the prize-winner is decided.

In the meantime, rest assured that we are doing everything in our power to hasten a decision without injury to any contestant's interests, and accept our sincerest thanks.

Farm Booklet Editor

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd.

Montreal

To those who did not enter the Contest:

The purpose of this contest was to get information for a book entitled "Uses for a Farm Engine," describing practical and profitable uses for a Fairbanks-Morse engine. The first edition of this book will be off the press shortly. A copy will be sent without a separate request to every farmer who entered the contest. There will be several thousand copies more than enough for contestants, however, and these will be mailed free to the farmers who first request them. If you desire a copy, we would urge you to write for it at once, as the demand promises to quickly exhaust the edition. Please state whether or not you already own an engine, and, if so, what size it is.

MARKET YOUR PRODUCE HERE!

POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS always in demand. We are practically the only people in town who can handle LIVE POULTRY all the year round. In fact we prefer LIVE POULTRY, because we have the right customers. If you have COCKERELS or OLD HENS that you are anxious to dispose of, ship them all to us. No need to hesitate about prices, highest market always. One consignment will satisfy you in this respect. Cheque promptly mailed on receipt of goods.

Our RAW FUR AND CATTLE HIDE DEPARTMENT should also strongly appeal to you. Ship in one consignment where you can depend upon fair treatment.

WE WANT YOU ALWAYS
YOU WILL WANT US

The Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
236 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg

What Do You Know About It?

About the Initiative?
About the Referendum?
About the Recall?
About the Direct Legislation Bill now before the Legislature?

When the Referendum is taken on this bill, will you be ready to vote?

Are your neighbors ready?
Public Meetings now being arranged. Write at once for a date.

We will arrange for Mr. S. J. FARMER to speak at your branch free of expense if you will provide the hall.

But Write Now. Arrangements are being made weeks ahead.
THIS IS YOUR BUSINESS —
YOUR FIGHT—GET INTO LINE

Direct Legislation League
OF SASKATCHEWAN
120 Main St. N., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Commercial Fertilizers and Soil Fertility

All progressive farmers and market gardeners now realize that some means must be taken to avoid the imminent danger of depleting the soil fertility of our Western farms, due to our present methods of cropping. For over a century our Western lands have been producing profitable crops because of their wonderful natural fertility. Each of these crops has removed from the soil a certain amount of its "plant food" ingredients; little or nothing has been done to restore these elements and the time has now arrived when all thinking farmers realize that they must in some way keep up the fertility of the soil. The judicious use of COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS will so "build up" the soil that it will not only continue to grow profitable crops but the average yield per acre will be increased.

Mr. A. D. Hall, Director of the famous Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, refers to plots which have raised fifty-one successive crops of grain, solely by applications of fertilizers, as follows: "Regarding the plot 7, receiving artificial manures which supply nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash but no organic matter to supply humus, we see that this plot has throughout yielded a crop very little inferior to that grown on the dunged (manured) plot and shows no evidence of a decline in fertility."

That fertilizers can be profitably used on potatoes, turnips and other market garden crops has been proved by a number of up-to-date farmers and gardeners.

A new bulletin, "Potash in the Prairie Provinces," has just been issued, which takes up the question of fertilization from the standpoint of the Western farmer. Copies of this bulletin and any information relating to this important subject can be obtained by writing to

German Potash Syndicate

1102-1105-1106 Temple Building Toronto

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 8th, 1913

THE LAST CALL

This is the last call for the marking of the referendum ballot which appeared on page 19 in The Guide of December 11. Some thousands have not yet marked the ballot and we feel that they are making a mistake by their neglect of this important matter. Those who are opposed to any or all of the questions on the ballot are just as welcome to vote as those in favor. It is the real, unbiased opinions of our readers we desire. The poll will close on January 18.

THE GUIDE TODAY

It will be pleasing to the many friends of The Guide to know that we start into the year 1913 with 26,000 paid subscribers upon our lists. It is estimated that magazines average five readers each, and on that reckoning The Guide reaches a field of 130,000 people every week. The Guide has a considerably larger number of paid subscribers than any other farmers' paper in Western Canada. This is a gratifying record when it is considered that the first issue of The Guide was published in June, 1908. For the first year The Guide appeared monthly, but since August, 1909, it has been published every week. Year by year public support has increased until to-day subscriptions are pouring into The Guide office faster than at any other period in its history. Those in charge of the publication of The Guide do not by any means take the credit for this accomplishment. It has been due to the most remarkable co-operative spirit that has ever developed in the history of Canada. But for the unselfish work of the friends of democracy and a square deal in the Prairie Provinces, The Guide could never have reached premier rank among farm journals in such a short time.

Many of the readers of The Guide to-day are not familiar with its history and struggles, so we will relate the beginning. More than ten years ago the Grain Growers' associations were organized chiefly as a protest against the desperate conditions prevailing in the grain trade at that time. Year by year the grain growers were forced to the conclusion that the only method of emancipating themselves from these conditions was by the organization of a company of their own to handle their own grain. The Grain Growers' Grain company was the result, now grown to be the largest grain company in Canada and owned and controlled by its 13,000 farmer shareholders. The Grain Growers' Grain company, though facing the desperate opposition of the big grain interests, was a success from the start. It was then realized that if the farmers of the West were to secure relief from the crushing economic burden under which they were, and are still, laboring, they must have a journal free and independent to present their views and to assist in fighting their battles, as well as to disseminate pure and unadulterated facts on economic, social and political questions. There were several purely agricultural journals in the field but there was no journal devoted to this phase of the farmers' problems. The result was that the Grain Growers' Grain company stepped into the breach and provided the financial assistance for the publication of The Guide. It was at once adopted as the official organ of the Grain Growers' associations and United Farmers of the three provinces, and has remained so since. In 1909 The Public Press was incorporated as the publishing company and a large printing plant was erected. Thousands of our readers have visited our offices and plant and have been pleased to see the position to which the only

paper on the continent owned by the organized farmers has reached. The policy of The Guide is the policy of the Grain Growers' associations as laid down at the annual conventions.

From the day of its birth strenuous efforts have been made to kill The Guide. It was not pleasing to the Elevator Combine to have their actions uncovered. The railway, banking and manufacturing barons resented any charge that they were not angels in disguise. The politicians very much disliked a journal that pointed out the blunders and neglect of the people's interests by both parties. These interests all have their agents scattered throughout the country and these agents carried on a campaign of misrepresentation of the grossest character. Farmers everywhere were told all kinds of falsehoods about The Guide, its ownership, its aims and purposes, with the result that many farmers withheld their support. Many of the big manufacturers joined in the attempt and withdrew their advertisements, and are still pursuing the same policy, with the object of crippling or killing the paper that dared to tell the truth about how and by whom the people were, and are, being robbed. The fight has been a vigorous one and is not yet over. It never will cease as long as Special Privilege remains fastened upon the necks of the Canadian people.

But throughout the country men recognized The Guide as presenting the facts and they subscribed and got their neighbors to subscribe. Steadily The Guide has gained ground as men have come to know it. They realized that there was no Special Interest behind The Guide and that it had no personal axe to grind. To-day The Guide is established on firm ground and has won the honest and sincere support of a large body of intelligent farmers, all of whom have a ballot which they desire to use for the best interest of the country. Never has The Guide been in so strong a financial position as today, though it is not yet on a self-supporting basis. But there is much to be desired yet in this respect. We want to publish a larger paper; we want to publish cartoons every week; we want to illustrate The Guide better; we want to send men to investigate conditions and publish the results for the benefit of our readers. We are not by any means satisfied with The Guide, but hope to make it better year by year until it has not a peer in the field of journalism. Many have asked us to publish more news and more agricultural information. We have tried both, but find that we cannot expand until the finances are in better shape. There is no intention that The Guide shall be a big money maker. It has never yet paid a cent of profit or dividend and will never pay more than small interest on the capital invested. Any money ever made will be used to improve the paper. But the period of dividends has not yet been reached.

We have thus set forth the position of The Guide as it faces the New Year full of hope and courage. The experimental stage has passed and now it is forward steadily. If the readers of The Guide will just continue the support they have given it in the past it will forge ahead and continue in the struggle for justice for all.

Now that the editor of The Toronto News has been knighted, that protectionist organ will be more "benighted" than ever on tariff matters.

The cost of living has been going up in recent years, and now we have a coffin combine to raise the cost of dying.

PAYING FOR THE DREADNOUGHTS

Assuming that Premier Borden's naval proposals are carried into effect, the payment of interest at 4 per cent. on the initial contribution of \$35,000,000 will involve the raising of an additional \$1,400,000 of revenue annually. This is a considerable sum, but nevertheless it can be raised without imposing any new burden upon the common people of Canada if the Minister of Finance will adopt a suggestion. Everyone will agree that a reduction of duties on manufactured goods would result in large importations and it is quite reasonable to suppose that if the reduction were made on the right articles and to the right extent, imports could be so increased that a lower rate of duty would actually bring a larger total of revenue. Take clothing for instance, and cement, which now bears an almost prohibitive duty, agricultural implements, and manufactured food products. If the duties on these goods were cut in two, there is little doubt that imports would more than double, and thus the revenue would be increased, and the burden upon the consumer lessened at the same time. It may be argued that the money will have to come from somewhere, and that if the Dominion Treasury and the consuming public are both going to gain, someone will lose. This does not necessarily follow, for the lowering of artificial trade barriers would have a beneficial effect upon industry. If any one would be the loser, however, it would be those manufacturers who use the tariff to maintain exorbitant prices and pay dividends upon watered stock. If patriotic speeches and flag flapping are any indication no class of people in Canada are more anxious to aid the Empire by building dreadnoughts than the manufacturers. If their patriotism is genuine they should surely be willing to make some sacrifice. They can afford it a great deal better than the farmers and other consumers upon whom the great burden of taxation will fall as long as revenues are raised by means of a customs tariff.

PEOPLE MUST HAVE VOICE

Mr. Scallion's very outspoken and courageous letter on the naval question in this issue will give food for much thought. Mr. Scallion has given years of study to the affairs of the world and is the type of citizen of which Canada is proud. He believes it a great mistake for Canada to be forced into carrying the crushing and inhuman burden of naval preparation under which the nations of the old world are staggering. He realizes that the present \$35,000,000 proposed by Mr. Borden or the greater sum proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is but the beginning, and that if the taxpayers do not now protest it will be but a few years until the burden will be increased until it becomes \$100,000,000 or more annually. Mr. Scallion will find a great deal of support for his opinions throughout the West. Out of the hundreds of letters which we receive daily many mention the naval question and by far the majority are opposed to any navy. But all those who are opposed agree with Mr. Scallion that the majority should rule and that the question should be put to a real referendum where, and only where, the actual voice of the people can be secured. There are hundreds and thousands of Canadian citizens who know just as much about the naval question as do the 221 members of the House of Commons. And, further, not one of those 221 members has any authority from the taxpayers who elected him to cast his vote in favor of taxing the people for

either a Canadian or a British navy. The present situation savors very strongly of autocratic government, and even if there is a general election held on the naval question the situation will not be improved.

The Labor members of the British Parliament and the Socialist members of the German Parliament have united in a resolution expressing the utmost good feeling between the two nations and declared for an end of the naval preparations of both nations. The common people of both nations are opposed to war and they are the ones who will have to pay the price, both in money and blood.

The only just method to settle the naval question is by a referendum where every voter can declare which policy he favors or whether he is opposed to both. It is time the people of Canada had some control over the men they send to Parliament. This miserable game of uncontrolled "peanut party politics" is becoming far too expensive. There are tens of thousands of voters who want a referendum on the naval question but they have not a single representative in Parliament with the courage to voice their views.

NEWS EDITOR "HONORED"

John Stephen Willison, editor of the Toronto News, was one of those who received a New Years "honor" and is now entitled to have "Sir" prefixed to the name which his parents gave him. Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, is the only other Canadian journalist who has been thus "honored." Hurrah for Sir John. He is a gallant knight. Perhaps he will now have the courage to reply to The Guide's challenge to debate the tariff. We do not know whether Mr. Borden or the Duke of Connaught is responsible for getting Mr. Willison his new "title." Apparently the road to titledom in journalism is to stand in with the Triple Alliance. At the present rate of progress these tin-pot titles in Canada will soon be such a joke that no self-respecting man will wear them. They may be all right in Great Britain, where the social fabric is founded on titles, but they have no place in a country like Canada. We extend our congratulations to Mr. Borden that neither he nor any of his cabinet have yet succumbed to the charm of titles. Mr. Borden has the control of title distribution in Canada, and if he does not think it worth while to take one for himself it seems a doubtful compliment to pass them along to others.

THE TAX ON CLOTHING

If there is one thing more than another that ought to be made as cheap as possible in this country of rigorous climate, it is warm woollen clothing. To those who are warmly clad and well fed the Canadian winter is a healthful, happy season. The air, purified by frost and sunshine is invigorating and delicious, and snow and ice are the friends of country dwellers, enabling them to do work and enjoy pleasures impossible during the summer months. But to face a Canadian winter poorly clad is to endure misery and to risk the loss of members and even of life itself. To prosperous city dwellers who wear furs and live and work in steam heated homes and offices, the cost of woollen clothing is not, perhaps, a very serious item, but to the outdoor worker, the teamster and laborer in the city, the lumber jack and the farmer in the country, the yearly expenditure for blankets, underwear, socks, mitts, shirts and other woollen garments, is a considerable item. Yet woollen and flannel goods are among the things which are especially dear in Canada compared with other countries. They are especially dear, moreover, not from any natural cause, but because of the especially high import duties. Their cost is artificially raised by the tariff. Ready-made clothing bears a duty of 35 per cent. under the general tariff, and 30 per cent. under the

British Preferential tariff; socks and stockings pay a duty of 35 per cent under the general tariff and 25 per cent under the British Preference, while the duty on underwear, gloves and mitts is 35 per cent under the general tariff and 22½ per cent. under the British Preference. Most of the raw materials which enter into the manufacture of these articles are admitted to Canada free of duty, and the remainder are subject to only a nominal tariff, so that the manufacturers of clothing are enabled to buy their wool and cotton at the minimum price and to sell the finished article with the maximum of profit. There seems to be no limit, however, to the greed of manufacturers who have become accustomed to exploiting the people under the protection of tariff walls, and an attempt is now being made by the manufacturers to have the duties raised still higher, as the following news dispatch, clipped from the daily press shows:

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—A number of woollen manufacturers from Quebec and Ontario have been in the capital for the past few days impressing upon the government the need of greater protection for the woollen, flannel and clothing manufacturers of Canada. They are also taking the precaution of entering an early protest against any proposal to increase the British preference, which in case of woollens gives them a protection of 30 per cent. which they claim to be insufficient.

If it is not profitable to manufacture woollen goods in Canada with a protective tariff of 25 and 35 per cent., it would be better to have no woollen industry in Canada at all. If our woollen manufacturers are not making any money, they will not lose anything by shutting down their mills, whereas everyone who wears woollen clothes, and that includes most of us, would benefit considerably by being able to buy that clothing at a reduction of 25 per cent. on present prices. The consumer surely has a right to be considered as well as the manufacturer.

WHY THIS DUTY?

Absurdities are as thick as blue-berries in the garden patch of Protection, but one of the most outlandish features in our Canadian tariff is the duty of \$500 or \$600 on every traction ditching machine brought into the country. In the older provinces the almost incessant rain last summer made thousands of farmers realize that tile drainage was one of their chief needs. Ditching by hand, as all who have tried it agree, is hard work and painfully slow. Without hired help it is out of the question, and even if a farmer is fortunate enough to get the required help the wage bill makes the undertaking an expensive one. The only solution in sight is the traction ditching machine, but as if with the intention of keeping out these outfits as undesirable, our Government imposes the almost prohibitive duty of \$500 or more on each machine. For whose benefit is this "adequate protection" of 20 per cent imposed? Not the Canadian manufacturers, for, as the London, Ont., Farmer's Advocate points out, none of this class of machine is made in Canada. Not only so, but the Canadian Manufacturers' association offers no objection to the removal of this duty, since it is unlikely that ditching machines will ever be made in this country on account of the limited number required. The Canadian Manufacturers' association has never been known to agree to tariff reduction if there was one chance in a thousand that they might lose any profit thereby. The approval of the manufacturers, accordingly, ought to be "proof as strong as Holy Writ." Why should our legislators not put traction ditchers on the free list? The only explanation that suggests itself why this anomaly is allowed to stand on our tariff schedule despite the protests of all affected, and despite the fact that all would gain and nobody lose by its removal, is the fear our protectionists in Parliament may have that

if this item of our protective tariff is removed simply because it outrages logic and common sense, there would soon be little if any tariff left.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Several weeks ago we received an order to publish a half page of advertising for the Empire Oil company in our Christmas Number, December 4. The advertising would have been worth about \$50 to us, but we refused to publish it until we investigated it, as we doubted its reliability. We wrote to that company for references but received no reply. Since then we have been informed by the Winnipeg Post Office that the man who sent out these advertisements has been arrested in the United States and charged with using the mails to defraud. All the mail addressed to the company at Winnipeg has been seized by the postal authorities, so it is not likely that those who answered it will lose their money. We notice that several other Winnipeg papers published the advertisement, apparently without investigating it. We have also refused to publish an advertisement for a real estate concern promising huge profits to purchasers of land in Florida. We are not sure that the advertisement is unreliable, but will not take the risk of publishing it. We have refused a large number of advertisements for the same reason. We endeavor to see that every one of our advertisers is reliable. We cannot always guarantee it, but we believe it is our duty to protect our readers in every possible way, and we have prevented a considerable number of fakirs from imposing on the public through our columns. The fact that a man may get into a dispute with an advertiser does not stamp the advertiser as unreliable. We endeavor to find out both sides of the question in such a case and assist to an equitable solution. We have assisted in adjusting a great many such difficulties.

The expected has happened—the Dominion Cannery, Limited, known to the consuming public as the formidable Cannery's Combine, has declared a 6 per cent. dividend on its common stock. The dividend, although just announced, will be paid on the whole year just closed, and will continue at least at the same rate in 1913. What this common stock contains except water would not take long to tell. These dividends will be squeezed into the trust coffers between the nether millstone of low prices to the farmer selling his tomatoes, peas, corn and beans and the upper millstone of high prices to the whole consuming population of Canada the year round. "The only question considered" at the directors meeting, we read, "was that of dividends." One of these days the consumers will get tired of paying tribute to food trusts and protecting their despoilers behind tariff walls. Then there will be more than the "one question of dividends" for the trust magnates to bother their heads about.

If a farmer has an automobile it is considered wonderful, but grain exchange men and all sorts of speculators and manufacturers are expected to have automobiles, trips to Europe and more money than they can spend. Why is this so?

If a navy is necessary for Canada why is the aerial part overlooked. All the European powers are investing largely in airships and it is predicted that their use will soon render Dreadnoughts useless. Our warrior statesmen should rectify this error.

We find that through an error the issue of The Guide of January 31, 1912, is missing from our files. If any reader can send us this missing number it will be greatly appreciated.

"Unseen Empire"

Thought-provoking book by Dr. David Starr Jordan, showing the Bondage of War Debt in which almost all the Nations are Caught. Awful waste of Four Billions Annually—Will the Mad Race of Armaments Never Cease?

The world may be talking war, dreaming war and preparing for war these days, but it is true as never before that the attention of thinking men among the nations was never so focused on the peace ideal as it is to-day. A body of literature is growing up in the most advanced countries aiming to disillusion the war-hypnotized masses of people by a sane, logical, dispassionate, unsentimental treatment of the problem of peace and war. With what success these peace advocates are laboring, time alone can fully declare. But unless all appearances are deceiving the energy created by the concerted interaction of reason, fraternity, humanity, commerce and finance will prove anything but a spent force. If the optimism of many peace reformers becomes realized in actual work-a-day facts, and war clouds for ever roll away, these opening years of the twentieth century will then be seen to have been the crucial period when war was weighed in the balances of mankind's judgment and found wanting.

Among American writers this generation has not seen a more powerful peace champion than David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University. For several years now his fertile pen has been presenting in bold relief the newer aspects of war, so that his works are already classics in their department. In "The Human Harvest" Dr. Jordan challenges the widely entertained heresy of the survival of the fittest through wars. He shows that the truth is just the reverse. War results in the decay of races because it is the unfit who survive. The brave, the courageous, the well developed in physique and mind are the first to go to the front at their country's call. They are the first to fall, and it is the mean, the cowardly, the shirkers, the stay-at-homes, whether through physical unfitness or other disabilities—and these are the ones who are left to perpetuate the race.

"Unseen Empire" is, in the author's own sub-title, "A study of the plight of nations that do not pay their debts." In clear-cut and telling phrase he reveals the bondage under which most civilized nations are laboring, in consequence of the unpaid costs of past wars and the present expenditures for possible future war. The "Unseen Empire" of finance is a "power stronger than kings and parliaments, more lasting than armies and navies." Time was when this power was held by individual men, the few great money-lenders of Europe, but now the mastery has become too gigantic to be held by a few hands and has passed into an impersonal Empire of Debt.

Romance of the Rothschilds

The story of the rise of the world's pawnbrokers is full of interest. Not until the early years of the nineteenth century was the complicated system of financing nations by a public debt perfected. A national debt is dependent for its stability and security upon constitutional government. The kings of old had to pay for their wars and other undertakings on the spot. Their credit was bad. But with the rise of parliamentary government, the whole nation was bound to pay the debts incurred by its elected representatives. The rise of the House of Rothschild is a story more romantic than fiction. Mayer Amschel, called "Rothschild" from the "red shield" which hung in front of his pawnshop, was the friend of William IX., of Hesse Cassel, and through his adjustments the Hessian troops entered the British service in the Revolutionary War. Later on Rothschild's gold was loaned out at a good profit to needy nations. Little by little his wealth and power grew until he was recognized as one of the leading financiers of Europe. His son, Nathan, extended his father's banking methods to other countries. Establishing himself in London he placed his brothers in Paris, Vienna, Naples and Frankfurt. These five banks working together in five capitals formed an

international banking house able to take advantage of financial disturbances in any one country and yet proof against calamity itself. Nathan Rothschild was with Wellington at Waterloo. News of the victory was borne to his London bank by means of swift messengers and carrier pigeons in advance of official despatches. The Rothschild clerks quickly bought up from timid bond holders at a great discount, a large part of the British national debt. Thanks to this shrewd stroke the supremacy of the House of Rothschild was firmly established, and this supremacy holds to-day in-so-far as they wish to exercise it. The sum now owned by the Rothschilds has been estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

The British National Debt

The British national debt amounts to \$3,389,577,000, the great bulk of which represents the cost of past wars. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the reign of Queen Anne the national debt amounted to \$52,000,000, whereas in William III.'s reign the total was only £12,000,000. At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775 the debt stood at £129,000,000 while this war nearly doubled it. But it was the Napoleonic war which laid on the British taxpayers the great bulk of the

reached 3,540,000,000 fr. The Second Republic was a period of financial disorder resulting in the increase in the debt of 4,620,000,000 fr., or about \$920,000,000. The Crimean War and the campaigns in Mexico and Italy followed by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, with the German indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs, left the French Republic with the debt of 9,000,000,000 francs on its young shoulders. Giant loans for public works, the guarantee of interest on railways and the expansion of the army and navy brought France's debt in 1908 to the unheard-of figure of 30,161,000,000 francs. This is the heaviest burden any nation has ever had to bear and its interest charges are double those of Great Britain. The national taxes of France, including the interest on the public debt, amount to nearly 5,000,000,000 francs yearly. In other words every inhabitant of France on an average must pay over \$25.00 a year to the National Government. Grievous as these taxes are, other Latin nations in Europe are bearing still heavier loads in comparison with their resources.

The National Debt of Germany

Germany as a consolidated nation is the youngest of the great powers. She has lost little time, none the less, in following the example of the older na-

tion in many countries. In the words of Bastiat, "War is an ogre that devours as much when he is asleep as when he is awake." The armed peace of the past decade or more is little less exhausting than actual war. "The world cost of war for a year," says Doctor Jordan, "consumes the wages (the average being \$518) of eight million American workmen." If this comparison were applied to Europe, where wages are much lower the war bill of one year would consume the entire earnings of about 15,000,000 workmen. Can any one doubt that this staggering waste is a large factor in the high cost of living which is being felt the world over?

Futility of Armaments

The comparative futility of armaments is clearly brought out by the author by contrasting former conditions of warfare with those obtaining to-day. The physical seizure of markets has become an impossibility since the organization of international credit. Modern war is little less disastrous to the victor than to the vanquished. Infinitely more in the way of commercial prestige or economic benefits can be gained by peaceful trade relations than by the physical violence of armies or Dreadnoughts. The origin of many war scares is traced to the armament syndicates of Europe, who do not scruple to inflame national passion in order to sell more of their war supplies. The storm centre of war scares is found in England, because she has more builders of armament. It is in the interest of these armor-plate manufacturers that Great Britain shall have twice the "sea power" of any other nation. But who else gains anything? Are the people any better off in consequence?

Peace Prospects Brighten

Despite the apparent necessity of this subjection to war and debt continuing indefinitely, the author himself is an optimist. A robust public opinion in opposition to prevalent notions must be built up, and arbitration treaties must be extended so as to leave no loop-hole for brute force in settling the disputes between nations. The burden of debt, pressing as it is, can be shifted. As Sir Edward Grey happily phrased it, "The door of our prison is locked on the inside." There can be no permanent peace, asserts the author, until the Great Powers cease to stand rated by measures of physical violence. The time is ripe for civilized nations to become states in the moral union of the world, each one becoming a district of legal and political jurisdiction, not a centre of physical force. War between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon family has been banished to the realm of impossibilities simply because the British and American nations have come to realize that what they have in common infinitely surpasses any disagreement which may arise. And yet these countries are engaged in a commercial rivalry of the keenest sort, proving that competition in the world's markets, the explanation most often advanced for the continuance of war, is really no cause at all where the common sense of the people asserts itself.

Copies of Dr. Jordan's book "Unseen Empire" can be secured through the Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.25, post-paid.

MONEY WASTED

"I always was unlucky," he said, with a weary sigh.

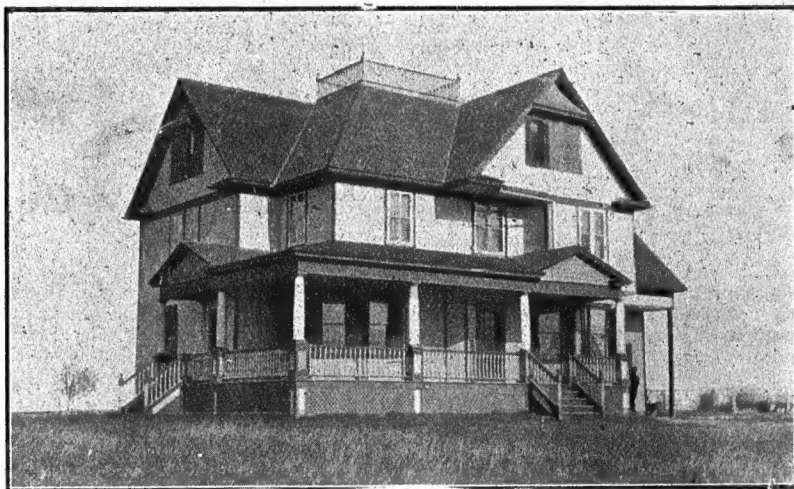
"What's the matter now, old man?" his friend asked.

"I've spent over \$5,000 on having my boy taught to play the fiddle, and now his hair's all comin' out."

RELIEF IN SIGHT

Wife: The doctor says I must keep my mouth shut when in the cold air.

Husband: I'll open the window immediately.



FARM HOME, S. J. MCCORMICK, PIERSON, MAN.

weight of debt which still oppresses them. After Waterloo the funded debt of Great Britain stood at the appalling total of £826,000,000 or \$4,130,000,000. During the nineteenth century the national debt was steadily reduced save for a few temporary set-backs, such as Crimean war. At the close of the century when the Boer war broke out, the debt stood at £635,000,000. The war raised it to £798,000,000. Each year since, however, a small reduction has been made, although it will take many years to lighten appreciably this enormous burden. At the present time English consols stand at 76, nearly their lowest point.

National Debt of France

The national debt of France dates from the French Revolution, although the kings of France in the days of their almost absolute rule borrowed heavily. In 1715, at the end of the reign of Louis XIV., the royal debt approached 2,000,000,000 francs. A period of extravagance raised this nearly another half billion francs. In 1793 the king's indebtedness, now risen to 3,500,000,000 francs, was converted into a national debt. Confiscations, patriotic loans and paper money, cut this total to 800,000,000 francs. Napoleon hated debt and he tried as far as possible to make war pay its own way by heavy annual levies on France and still heavier ones on the conquered territories. By such means the French debt was increased only 140,000,000 francs on account of the Napoleonic campaigns. Under Louis Philippe the debt rose steadily until it

tions in the matter of piling up huge debts. In 1877 her debt was only 72,000,000 marks, or \$18,000,000. The receipt of the war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 from France between 1870 and 1880, so far from improving the country's financial status, was really more disastrous to Germany than the giving of it was burdensome to France. In 1908 Germany's debt exceeded 4,000,000,000 marks, the lion's share of it having been expended for the army and navy. If the debts of the individual states be added, the total debt of the German Empire reaches \$3,600,000,000, which is not far from the British national debt.

The United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, has had few great wars to saddle its people with a national debt. In 1860 it amounted to only \$64,800,000 but the gigantic expenditures of the Civil War raised the debt to \$2,773,200,000. By 1892 the bonded debt had fallen to \$585,000,000. The war with Spain about doubled it, but by 1911 it had been reduced to \$915,353,000.

War Monster's Annual Tribute

These are a few of the larger national debts, but the smaller countries are no better off in proportion. The world's burden of armament includes \$1,500,000,000 of annual interest charges upon war debts and \$2,500,000,000 of actual yearly outlay for armies and navies. This appalling total of \$4,000,000,000 yearly does not include allowance for pensions nor the large but unestimated economic loss through military conscrip-

The Great Peace Movement

OR

The Christ of the Andes

No doubt my readers will remember King Edward of England being asked to decide the boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic, both these nations agreeing cheerfully to accept his decision. The results of this treaty of peace are not so generally known, and therefore I will give you a brief outline of the results.

Much gratified with the outcome of the arbitration and urged forward by a powerful popular movement chiefly conducted by Senora de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' association at Buenos Ayres, one of the largest women's organizations in the world, the two governments went further, and in June, 1903, concluded the treaty by terms of which they pledged themselves for a period of five years to submit all controversies arising between them to arbitration. This was the first general arbitration treaty ever concluded. Then, in a further treaty, they agreed to reduce their armies to the proportion of police forces, to stop the building of the great battleships then under construction, and to diminish the naval armaments which they already possessed. The provisions of this treaty have been in force nearly 8 years, and were carried out as fast as practicable.

Real Disarmament

The result of this disarmament—for it was a real disarmament—have been most remarkable. With the money saved by the lessening of naval and mili-

tary expenses internal and coast improvements have been made. One or two of Argentine's previous war vessels have gone into her commercial fleet and are now plying back and forth across the seas in honorable and lucrative employment. Good roads have been constructed, Chili has turned an arsenal into a school for manual training, she built a much needed breakwater in the harbor of Valparaiso and commenced systematically the improvement of commercial facilities along the coast.

The great Trans-Andean railway through the heart of the mountains, brings Buenos Ayres and Santiago within eighteen hours of each other and binds them together with the most intimate relations of trade and travel. But more significant than any of these material results has been the change in the attitude of the Argentines and Chilians towards each other. All the old bitterness and distrust has passed away and the most cordial good feeling and confidence has taken its place. The suggestion of the Bishop Benaventa as to the erection of a statue of Christ on the boundary at Puento de Inca was quickly carried into execution. Senora de Costa and the women of Buenos Ayres undertook to secure funds and have a statue erected. On May 21, 1903, the Chilian representatives bearing the treaties for final ratification came by sea to Buenos Ayres. They were met down the river and escorted to the city by a large fleet of gaily decked steam-

ers. For a week there was a round of festivities, when the treaties were finally signed on the 28th of May. Senora de Costa invited all the dignitaries present—cabinet ministers, foreign ministers, bishops, newspapermen, generals, etc.—to inspect the statue of Christ in the courtyard of the college, and, standing at the foot, with a distinguished audience about her, pleaded that it might be put on the highest accessible point on the Andes between the two countries.

Peace On Earth

It was not until February, 1904, that the final steps were taken for its erection. It was carried by rail in huge crates from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, then on gun carriages up the mountains, the soldiers and sailors themselves taking the ropes in critical places. Hundreds of persons had come up the night before and encamped on the ground to be present at the ceremony. The Argentines ranged themselves on the soil of Chili, and the Chilians on the Argentine side. There was music and the booming of guns. The moment of unveiling after the parts had been placed in position, was one of solemn silence. The statue was then dedicated to the whole world as a practical lesson of peace and good will. The ceremonies of the day, March 13, 1904, were closed as the sun went down with the prayer that love and kindness might penetrate the hearts of men everywhere.

The base of the statue is in granite; on this is a granite sphere weighing some fourteen tons, on which the outlines of the world are sketched. Resting upon a granite column twenty-two feet high, the figure of Christ above, in bronze is twenty-six feet in height.

Peace Forever

The cross supported in his left hand is five feet higher. His right hand is stretched out in blessing; on the granite base are two bronze tablets, one of them given by working-men's union of Buenos Ayres and the other by the working women. One of them gives the record and creation of the statue; on the other are inscribed the words: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust, than Argentines and Chilians break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the foot of Christ the Redeemer."

It is not easy to compare events and say which is the greatest, but, take it all in all, the long quarrel of seventy years which it closed, the arbitration of the boundary dispute, the general treaty of arbitration, and the practical disarmament which proceeded from it, the remarkable transformation of public opinion expressed in its consummation, and the sublime prophecy of peace for the future which it gives not only for Chili and Argentine, but for the whole world, the erection of the Christ of the Andes stands without parallel in the events of recent years.—Peace Society.

The Mail Bag

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

Editor, Guide:—I am enclosing Referendum form on the eight vital questions which you have chosen. You should have included one more, namely, reciprocal demurrage, which in view of the fact that the railway commission have increased the burden for the farmers to carry is a very vital one indeed. This last imposition is a gross insult to the farmers of the West and just goes to show what puny things we are. Until the farmers can combine and get to know what they really do want and what they do not want, this same system of legal robbery that is strangling this young and fertile country will still go on. And why? Simply because the farmers won't stand by their guns. When any question of importance comes up Mr. Farmer is too busy to think of it till the last moment, and then he listens to what the other fellow says about it and allows him to twist him around to suit his own ends. Take the Municipal Hail Insurance Bill in Saskatchewan. I venture to say that 75 per cent. of the farmers didn't know the least thing about it till they went to poll their vote. Again, take reciprocal demurrage. About the same percentage can talk on that, the others never heard of it. Some, alas, have a very tender spot in their hearts for the poor Canadian railways and say that it is unreasonable to expect the railways to take out this vast crop in such a short time. Is not the farmer in the same box? The season is short, he has got to keep a big force to rush in his seed and take his crop off quick or he gets frozen out, and his outfit, horses and machinery are lying idle half of the year, but the 10 per cent. interest is busy all the time. I hope you will keep this demurrage question before the people and show them just what they are losing by the present system.

THOMAS LEWIS.

Semans, Sask.

FROM A FARMER'S WIFE

Editor, Guide:—You have given lady readers your permission to take part in the discussion and I, for one, wish to take advantage of it.

1st. I want everyone to understand

that I have thought over, and thoroughly understand all of those eight questions, and if you ask me, I shall give a decided "yes" to each of them.

2nd. J. E. Conn, in Dec. 4 Guide, objects to the setting of a definite time within which to abolish the Canadian customs tariff, etc., and I would like to say that all important pieces of work must have a certain time set for them and must be done then or it ceases to be work worth while. Work that is done "maybe today," "perhaps tomorrow" or "sometime," ninety-nine times out of a hundred never gets done.

3rd. The same man also says, "It has been claimed that if women had the vote it would be more easy to pass legislation that would tend to better the condition of the people, both socially and morally." Rather say, sir, "It is claimed, and will come to pass, that as soon as women may vote, etc." It may be easy to enforce a law, if men would not look the other way, when bars are open Sunday nights with the blinds not even drawn, and doors locked, when, for a cigar, a drink, or a \$5 bill, or in some cases a bag of potatoes, or flour, a vote is bought of some ignorant man, who doesn't care what the result is, if an M.P. is elected who cares ditto for the welfare of his constituency, or maybe excepting a few towns that he knows will return him in the next election, if they are pampered. Do you think women are so blind and careless of their own welfare as that? Another thing, it is time the companies and private gentlemen who own sections and sections of land, and are doing nothing towards making roads or settling the country—and leaving the taxes unpaid, so that some unlucky buyer finds himself loaded with back taxes as well as the full value of the land—were made to pay up. J. E. Conn also states that a woman's vote would be influenced by a swell dresser and curly hair, etc. That is untrue. Just look around you at the men they marry. But granting that such was true of some. Could you bribe them with a drink, or any of the questionable ways that man will sell his "vote and influence" for?

Thanks, H. G. Ahern, I am glad to say

that there are a majority of the men in this neighborhood for equal suffrage.

Mr. Thomas C. Robson, why didn't you be man enough to say that female suffrage is the "gladdest of all glad fads" of the age? Are you married? Did your wife show any want of judgment there? When Eve took a bite of the apple, did Adam not want a bite, too? If not why did he take it? Did he not show a great want of judgment? She was truly right in making a try for something better, if she thought she saw it, but, unfortunately, she was mistaken, and it was impossible to return to the old condition. Adam would have had the bite first, but judging from some of the present generation, I doubt if he had the courage.

Wake up, if you succeed in buying Canadian flour as cheap here as it is sold in England, and other prices in proportion, and want to go back to the old way, there will be numbers of men willing to pocket all the cash you don't want.

Mr. Editor, I really couldn't say all I want to in any less space and I could go on for hours yet, but I'll give you a rest for awhile.

I am a farmer's wife and not ashamed of my name.

ELSIE PATERSON.

Platau, Sask.

THE PARTY CHALK LINE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Dec. 18 is a letter entitled, "Which is the Low Tariff Party." There are a few statements in this letter which are not quite accurate. The one I take particular exception to is this, "We are all what you call 'party men' nor would our opinions be any better if we weren't." I have no objection to this statement if Mr. Fitzgerald is speaking for himself, but I object to being included. It is equivalent to an assertion that it is impossible to think correctly outside of party or party concerns.

I was under the impression that our system of government was democratic, but Mr. Fitzgerald seems to think it autocratic. We are supposed to elect representatives to put our ideas into operation and these representatives are supposed to be our servants. Their pay

is large enough to justify this assumption. But according to the letter before me what is good for us, or bad for us, is in the power of our servants to grant or afflict—To wit—"But should the present government reduce the tariff on machinery you may stake your bottom dollar I'll agree with them." We apparently do not employ our servants to carry out our wishes—we have no wishes—we don't know what we want or what is for our good. We employ these big brainy fellows to do our thinking. God help us if in religion, politics or economics we can't think for ourselves.

I have been always under the impression that the Liberal party cry was "Tariff for Revenue only" (don't forget the "only"), and the Conservative cry "Adequate Protection. The "Tariff for Revenue" insured the support of the manufacturers and the "only" caught the crowd. "Adequate Protection" guaranteed big profits to the manufacturers and was an "assurance" that the interests of the consumers would be safeguarded. Both cries came through Parliament straight from "special privilege." I do not know, Mr. Editor, if you ever saw that trick performed with the hen and the chalk line. Catch a hen (the older the better), draw a white chalk line on the ground, place her beak on the end of it and let her go. It is affirmed that she will look down that chalk line till the mesmeric effect dies out, if she survives that long. Now take two chalk lines, call one the Conservative and the other the Liberal and place a full grown human biped (the older the better) at the end of each, and tell me the difference between the intelligence of a hen and that of a party man. The writer of the letter referred to above seems to forget that there are a few men who in voting for a particular party have not got their nose to the party chalk line of limitation, "This far and no further," and that it is more possible for them to see the party through the principle than the principle through the party. At the last general election one of the parties made a move to get from under the domination of special privilege and deserved the support of every man not a recipient of tribute.

But the issue was clouded. Mr. Fitzgerald's reference to the duty on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, etc., in England is about as strong an argument as I have heard put up against the tariff system and yet he would probably add to it by taxing the "staff of life" also. I think Mr. Fitzgerald ought to go into partnership with President Edwards, Liberal Senator, as, judging by his letter, they are both "afraid of a tariff reduction being made." Mr. Fitzgerald affirms that the finance of the country during the last 15 years would have justified a reduction in the tariff. This I heartily agree with. But it is absurd to suggest that a "high tariff" party should have reduced a tariff, which a "low tariff" party now should not be compelled to reduce if not annihilate.

W. G. FITZGERALD.
Grenfell, Sask.

REPLY TO MR. CONN

Editor, Guide:—Your correspondent, J. E. Conn, who discusses the Referendum questions in a recent issue does not appear to me to show very deep reasoning. In question 2 he thinks it perhaps necessary to prolong the tariff cutting process twenty or thirty years. As no industry that cannot subsist without a protective tariff is a legitimate one we need not feel so concerned about the result of cutting out the tariff in five years. I think the majority who favor free trade would wish to benefit by it themselves, they would be willing to risk any disastrous results that might occur. I think the adjusting process would be simply the protected manufacturer would have to adjust his mode of living, etc., to suit his smaller profits. As the protective tariff is drawing the population from the land to the city, the sooner such an unhealthy condition can be rectified the better. In question 3, I think that any individual can still favor acceptance of the reciprocity agreement, but the present government, after winning the election by opposing it, could not in honor accept it. In question 7 he seems to doubt the ability of the government to handle successfully public utilities. When the government fails to handle any business successfully it is the government that shows incompetency. I have a suspicion that the reason of the dismal failure of the Manitoba government along this line was that they wished to discredit public ownership. For any organization to force the government to undertake any movement in which it does not voluntarily wish to, is to take a great risk of discrediting such by failure. In question 8, I think that if the women voters forced legislation they would also force its enforcement. There are social evils that the women are very closely concerned in in all countries. Men have failed to affect any improvement, most probably because the majority do not sincerely wish to, and it would be only fair to give the women a chance. In his last remark on this subject, surely Mr. Conn's reason is unworthy. When we find male voters corrupted wholesale by liquor and other means it were wise not to harp too strongly on the reason why a woman would vote.

S. J. PEARSON.

Kenaston, Sask.

ANOTHER REPLY TO "THINKER"

Editor, Guide:—I read in your Nov. 27 issue a letter from "Thinker" on the subject of "Votes for Women."

Thinker starts out by saying that he favors women voting in all local, municipal and school elections. On that point there is no issue, as women already vote on those matters, subject to the same qualifications as men. He believes that women should vote on all questions that concern home and family life. Well, if he does, what does he mean when he says he would keep them out of the mess of politics? The most militant suffragette asks no more than Thinker is willing to grant. Thinker says that national questions are too complex for woman's weak understanding, that women do not read parliamentary news and understand parliamentary methods. Granted that many do not, but is that any valid reason why they should be denied the ballot so long as no intellectual test is applied to man? There are thousands of men voters who know quite as little about parliamentary affairs as the majority of women do, and as for a full knowledge of statecraft, it is doubtful if more than a very few of our M.P.s know anything about it. They simply follow their leader.

I also fully concur with Sir Rodmond if he means that he would keep women

out of the mess of politics known as the Roblin-Rogers' brand, as exemplified in the Macdonald elections. I sincerely trust there were no decent law respecting men in that mess. It is regrettable that politics at this date does not consist so much in the science of government as of the science of getting elected no matter what methods are brought into use.

If woman should vote on all questions affecting the home then she must have a parliamentary vote, as the interests of the nation are the interests of the home, the ideal government is the one that most effectually protects the interests of the home and family. All other interests have a strong faculty of taking care of themselves.

I do not agree with Thinker that nothing is to be gained by female suffrage.

I believe that aside from the equity and common sense of woman's demand for the ballot that man will gain self respect by granting it to her. I believe that woman would be a better companion to man if she were made to understand that she shares equally all his rights, privileges and responsibilities inalienable, inherent and incumbent.

Thinker's arguments against the dower law are as weak as those against women suffrage. Every reason he has advanced against either one has only helped to establish grounds for its adoption.

It is useless for any person to attempt to give any set of logical reasons against women's rights, there are none.

I do not contend that all the acts of the militant suffragettes are discreet, but they have been a great factor in the education of public sentiment, they are

(most women do) and that woman is in fact more heavily taxed than man, except on the two articles, liquor and tobacco. She pays taxes on every article of apparel that she wears and contributes her mite whenever she buys a yard of ribbon or a spool of thread. If she is intellectually inclined she pays taxes on nearly every book that she reads, in fact, she enjoys no exemption from taxes on account of sex or subordinate condition.

As I said before, there is no logical argument against votes for women.

CASUAL THINKER.

Laisena, Alta.

NORWEGIAN FARMERS WILL CO-OPERATE

Editor, Guide:—The Farmers' League of Norway recently held a series of meetings in Christiania and the following is a translation of a report of their proceedings which I have clipped from "Ugens Nyt" (News of the Week), of Christiania.

"The meetings were opened by a lecture on the manufacture and disposal of dairy products. Investigations carried on by the League's committee on sales showed that the prices which our farmers receive for their milk exhibit a great variation in different parts of the country. There are districts which must content themselves with a price equivalent to about two cents a quart. On the other hand it is shown by keeping accurate dairy accounts that under the method of farming which prevails at present it is difficult to produce a quart of milk for less than twice that amount. It is a fact that the price received for milk, which is sold to



THE OPENING UP OF NORTHERN QUEBEC
Breaking a log jam on the Mastigouche River

no more frenzied, however, than the conduct of the members of the august British House of Commons in their recent Donnybrook Fair over the Home Rule Bill.

I hope the time is not far distant when some well read intelligent woman will take Thinker by the arm and march him up to the polls and see that he casts his vote honestly and intelligently for the good of the home and family and he can depend upon it then that all national politics will take care of themselves. What we are as a people so we are as a nation.

I think that most well brought up men will agree that they received as much good and wise precept from their mothers as they did from their fathers. Father may be a better judge of a horse, but mother is often a better judge of a man and men are what we vote for.

I had almost overlooked Thinker's concession to women owning real property.

He would allow them a parliamentary vote on the principle that taxation without representation is tyranny.

Does not Thinker know that National revenues are derived from customs duties

condensing factories, towns, etc., is independent of the prices paid by dairies and especially by cheese factories.

"If the price of cheese and of the milk that is delivered to cheese factories can be increased, the general price of milk would be increased. The prevailing storage facilities at most of the cheese factories and dairies are unfortunately bad, and therefore an appeal has been made to our dairies, milk-vendors, and others interested, to subscribe a capital of at least Kr. 100,000 (about \$25,000) for the purpose of building up first class store-houses for cheese, the first to be built either in or near Christiania, where the goods would receive proper handling and storage in order that foreign cheese might become entirely unnecessary. The cheese might be stored at the expense of the cheese factories, as long as room would permit, or it might be bought at a contract price.

"The sale of stored goods should be accomplished by joint sale. The store-house was to have its own trained manager. They appointed a committee to seek incorporation as quickly as possible, and to work out and publish more complete

plans. The League most earnestly urged all milk producers throughout the country to organize into societies and establish reserve funds with a view to bringing the selling price of milk into greater accord with the cost of production."

Dana, Alta. ALFRED S. FARMER.

GOVERNMENT HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—The following is a plan of government hail insurance which I have thought out, and which I should be glad to see discussed by your readers:

First, a tax on all assessable property sufficient to pay to anyone suffering a loss by hail the sum of two dollars per acre.

I would advise applying the protection in this way:

Wheat, 12½¢. per bushel up to 16 bushels per acre, or two dollars per acre.

Oats and barley, 8¢. per bushel up to 25 bushels per acre, or two dollars per acre.

I think a loss of at least 4 bushels per acre of wheat should occur, and 6 bushels of oats and barley before any report of loss should be made known. To try to adjust a loss for a less amount would be too expensive.

I think that the government should appoint the man or men to adjust losses; they in turn should report all losses to the provincial treasurer. Reports of losses should all be in his hands not later than the 15th of September, so that he could strike his rate and report the same to each municipal treasurer throughout the province. Whatever the rate was, the municipal treasurer would mark it on each man's tax notice, and it would have to be collected the same as any other ordinary land tax. Parties suffering loss should have 75 per cent. of their claims paid by the 1st of February, and the balance not later than May.

So far so good. But I imagine that I hear some one say that \$2 protection per acre is not enough. Maybe not, but I think it is as much as would be safe to try, for a start. The two dollars protection, you must understand, is to be paid by the general provincial hail insurance tax, and is a compulsory tax on all assessable property. Now I think those of us who are chiefly growing grain, and would like to protect ourselves still further, might do so by taking on the mutual part of provincial hail insurance. We could secure extra protection by paying a special hail insurance tax. The government would furnish through the municipal treasurer application forms with a diagram of a section of land subdivided into 40 acre blocks, so that anyone could easily describe the exact part of his place that he wished further protection for. The numbers of acres marked on the diagram would need to tally with the number of acres mentioned in the application. All applications should be sent to the municipal treasurer, who in turn would send them to the provincial treasurer and municipal commissioner, who, when he had received the amounts of losses in full from the examiner, would strike the special rate to cover the losses on the extra insurance, and report the rate to the municipal treasurer, so that he could mark the special hail tax on each one's tax notice who had made application for extra protection against loss by hail.

I think about \$3 of extra insurance would be about right.

Wheat—18½¢ cents per bushel up to 16 bushels per acre, or \$3 per acre.

Oats and barley—12 cents per bushel up to 25 bushels per acre, or \$3 per acre.

I will call this the provincial mutual part of the plan, good for \$3 per acre. The first part, the general provincial hail insurance plan, is good for \$2 per acre. So that the combined protection would be \$5 per acre.

R. M. WILSON.

Marrinhurst, Man.

Continued on Page 18

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

HOW YOU CAN HELP ALONG WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Several of our readers have written to say that they would like to do something practical to help along the cause of Woman's Suffrage if we would tell them what to do. I am going to to-day.

Once or twice I have mentioned the Political Equality League of Winnipeg, and have tried to make plain to The Guide's readers the objects of this association, which are entirely educational, but even to be widely educational a society needs funds.

Literature should be bought by the society to be distributed among people who are open to conviction.

Several speakers are being trained to address public meetings upon the question of Woman's Suffrage, but it requires funds to send these speakers away from home.

It is also a dream of this society to keep a paid organizer in the field all the time.

To further all these ends subscriptions of funds are very badly needed by the Political Equality League and would be greatly appreciated.

If you would like to join this league or to make a contribution to its funds send the membership fee of one dollar or whatever you please to contribute to the Secretary, P. C. Wilson, 808 Wolseley avenue, Winnipeg.

To the men who read this page—and I know there are quite a number—I want to extend a cordial invitation to join this society and give it their moral and financial support.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MARRIED LOVERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—You struck me as being doubtful, when you said in your footnote to Chubby, that you hoped there are more of them in the world; so I thought I'd say we've been married nearly twenty years and are still "married lovers."

With regard to money, I sell farm produce such as chickens and butter and eggs, and if I don't happen to have enough money for something I want and my husband has, he cheerfully hands it over, while I do likewise. The money for grain and such-like goes into the bank and we draw on it as needed. I feel sorry indeed for "A Sufferer," and there are quite a lot of women out here who work hard on the farms, while the husband wastes time in the town. Yours, "HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

DAUGHTERS ARE BETTER EDUCATED

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is to be hoped you will go on publishing just such letters as a North-West Woman has written. One who has some experience to go by, has an idea what a relief it was to that noble woman to write you. It is hard to talk about the ingratitude of husband and children to one who should be their first consideration, but when it is done how it eases the pain, and is it not great when we have such ready sympathy from Miss Beynon and Brun Kella? Surely everyone knows it is the father as well as the mother, who has to train the children, but when the father does not even set an example to them—alas for the poor mother. Example is better than precept, and with children, it is a good deal, especially with boys and their father.

Re Mrs. Lawrence Doran's letter, I think the educators might still do a little worrying about farmers' daughters being better scholars than farmers' sons. There are no splendid letters about any needed reforms from the district I live in. I question if any of the men could write one such as you have been getting for the Country Homemakers' page. They can swear lofs and take a drink, but I don't think these accomplishments help to refine the children, and consequently home.

Oh, Miss Beynon, I wonder if you realize the grand work you are doing, starting this most needed of reforms, the elevating of the farmer's wife to her proper position as queen of the home. Don't you think some men are

reading these letters, and if one has cause to feel guilty, don't you think he will stop in his greed for land, or craze for new machinery, and render unto his wife what is the wife's, and at least take her into partnership, and so long as she works as hard as he, let her own the place with him? Women have a certain respect for themselves, and do not care to beg for what is their due.

I have had to fight for my position in the home ever since I was married, and I sometimes think it would have been nobler to have suffered in silence, but I was proud, and could not bear to have my children hear me spoken to disrespectfully.

Different people have different natures, and it has galled me many a time to even notice I was slighted. Now that is over, but the fight has been too hard and long, and I look and feel as if I'd been married twenty years instead of seven. There was enough money always, though not for me "to tamper with." Now I must close, as I'm not a strong woman, and should be resting after the day's work instead of writing this, but I simply had to, in justice to a North-West Woman and myself.

This is my first letter to the Country Homemakers, and I do hope you will

to feel and the woman has nothing to say. If the woman does not get the chance to vote the laws should be made to make her at least a partner in the home and land instead of a slave.

I notice so many calls for the little booklet, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and must say I've long been wanting some right way to tell these little ones the origin of life before they learn it in some vulgar way, so will enclose 5 cents to have one mailed to me. Also I would like the booklet called "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," for which I enclose 10 cents. Wishing you every success in the good work you are doing, I will sign myself,

MOTHER OF THREE.

DELECTABLE MEAT DISHES

Baked Ham.—A ham weighing from five to seven pounds is the best for an ordinary sized dinner party. Soak it over night, and in the morning scrape and wash it well, then cover with cold water, bring this to boil and continue to boil for one hour. Let cool in the water in which it is boiled, then take out, lift up the skin and in the fat stick a dozen or so cloves, about an inch apart, and sprinkle with sugar. Put ham in a savory roaster, pour in a pint of cider

a folded white napkin or paper frill, and garnish with celery tops. Slices of salt pork or little squares of boiled ham will make this pie richer. Some like slices of potatoes also.

Crown Roast of Pork.—Have the butcher prepare a pork roast as he would a lamb roast by trimming the meat off the chop ends and fastening the roast in a circle. The meat from the ends should be passed through the meat chopper and packed in the centre of the roast, after being seasoned with sage and thyme, pepper and salt. Bake brown, putting a little water in the pan. When done pour off the fat from the pan, and make a rich brown gravy of the remainder. Decorate the chop ends with paper frills, and surround the roast with little baked apples, or stiff apple sauce, not much sweetened; or small potatoes may be peeled and placed around the roast while it is baking, these being turned so that they will be of equal brownness. As the roast will require more time to cook than the potatoes, put the latter in about half an hour after the roast is started cooking.

Beef a la Mode.—For this use the upper part of the round, and as it keeps perfectly and is delicious when sliced cold, quite a large piece—say eight or ten pounds—may be prepared, for such a lengthy process is hardly worth the trouble for only one serving. Mix a seasoning of three teaspoonfuls of salt, one of pepper, one of ginger, one of mace, one of cinnamon and two of cloves. Rub this into the meat, and let stand in a cool place over night. In the morning make a stuffing of two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, half a pound of salt pork cut into dice, a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, or summer savory, two teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, half a teaspoonful each of pepper and nutmeg, a sprinkle of ground cloves and one medium sized onion minced fine. Mix well, then moisten slightly with cold water, and stuff into the centre of the meat which should be skewered in a roll by the butcher. Bind the roll about with tape so that it will keep its shape, dredge with flour, then put in a savory roaster with two cupfuls of boiling water. Roast very slowly, four hours is none too long for a ten-pound roast. When the meat is very tender remove from the pan and make a gravy of the liquor left in it, first skimming off the fat. Serve this with the meat when it is eaten hot the first day.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR MOTHERS' READING

"The Nursery Rhyme-Book," arranged by Andrew Lang.
"Stories and Story-Telling," by Angela M. Keyes.
"The Montessori Mother," by Dorothy Canfield Fisher.
"Nature Songs for Children," by Fanny Knowlton.

Shall I tell you which is the better part of life? It is not to be rich, famous, envied, a dweller in a little palace. And it is not to be a saint, a philanthropist, or a poet even. I doubt if a bishop is holier than another, or a politician more altruistic, or a donor more benevolent; much of it is facade. The best thing in life, and the first duty in it, is to be a good father and husband and friend.—Sir James Yoxall, M.P.

Mr. Snowden, the Labor member for Blackburn, in the British House of Commons, has a library of exactly five tons, says the Manchester Guardian. This discovery was made when he received the contractor's bill for its removal to his house at Golder's Green. Unlike the owners of many big libraries, he has read most of his books.

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul
from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.
—"Surprise on the Hills."

FOR SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN ONLY---URGENT

If you have been keeping yourselves posted on the proceedings of your local Parliament you will have seen that they have accused you of not wanting the vote, of never having asked for it, but declare themselves as being willing to give it whenever you do.

Ask for it today. Bombard Mr. Scott with letters in shoals and by thousands. Make your correspondence such a burden to those who care for the Premier's mail that they will know beyond the shadow of a doubt that you want the vote.

If you have daughters over twenty-one get them to write to Mr. Scott. If you have a friend who believes in female suffrage whom you know does not take The Guide tell her about it.

Do it today, and if you believe in the movement heart and soul, you will not consider it too great a hardship to make a special trip to town to post those letters.

Address your letters to Hon. Walter Scott, Regina, Sask.

publish it. Perhaps, when the farmer's wife gets a little more time for studying other than how much work she can actually do, and yet still live to do more, we will be able to send you some fine articles which will meet the needs of some who have more time to think and read than we have. Now I will have to give a pen name, but I will not be ashamed to do so, as many celebrated writers have done so, and I'm not going to set fire to anything, I'm only putting a few facts on paper. Wishing you Godspeed in your work, I remain,

ONE FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

If it does you good to relieve your mind come back again and be sure we shall be glad to have you.—F.M.B.

A WOMAN'S HOPELESS POSITION

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having been a reader of the Country Homemakers page for some time I thought I'd just drop a line to express my appreciation of it. I think the letter in the Sept. 18 issue signed "Ma" was splendid, as I know of cases out in this part of the country exactly like some she mentions. I know of one family where the wife and mother of six children has made all the living for the entire family with butter—working early and late, milking 8 to 10 cows at a time when she should have been taking things easier on account of her condition, and now the man (not fit to call husband) has mortgaged the farm two different times and spent the money on having a good time. So there is nothing more to work for as she cannot save the home alone and she is fearing soon to be turned out of the home she has more than earned to seek a shelter elsewhere with six little ones. It certainly seems to me there should be a law of some kind to protect such wives and not every law be made for the protection of the men who can be kind or otherwise just as they chance

and bake slowly for three hours for a seven-pound ham, or two hours for a five-pound one. When the ham is done thicken the liquor in the pan with a little browned flour and serve with the meat, but in a gravy boat. Garnish the ham bone with a paper frill, and remove the skin.

Roast Goose.—Be sure to get a young bird. It should not be over eight months old, and the fatter it is the more tender and juicy it will be. For its stuffing use three pints of stale bread crumbs, three heaping table-spoonfuls of butter, a teaspoonful each of sage, black pepper and salt, and one chopped raw onion. Do not pack the stuffing. Put the bird in the baking pan with a little water to which has been added a teaspoonful of vinegar, and bake for two hours, basting frequently, and turning so that all parts will be equally brown. Stew the giblets until tender in salted water, and after the goose is done use this water to make the gravy with the contents of the baking pan after the fat has been poured off, thickening with flour.

Chicken Pie.—Have a plump, flavor-some fowl, cut up as for fricassee, and stew slowly until tender. Season to taste, remove as many of the bones as possible without spoiling the shape of the portions, then thicken the broth with butter and flour. Line an earthenware baking dish with rich biscuit dough, making this not less than a quarter of an inch thick, put in a layer of chicken, then some bits of butter, then a layer of sliced cold hard boiled eggs; repeat until the dish is full, then cover with a layer of the crust. Cut a hole in the centre of this, through which, by means of a funnel, fill the dish with the thickened broth. Brush the top crust with the beaten white of egg, and bake for three quarters of an hour. Serve in baking dish, concealing this by

OFFICERS:

Honorary President:	Virden
J. W. Scallion	
President:	Culross
R. C. Henders	
Vice-President:	Oakville
J. S. Wood	
Secretary-Treasurer:	Winnipeg
R. McKenzie	

**SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
DISTRICT**

Pine Creek branch held their annual meeting on Dec. 17 in the schoolhouse. President C. Stewart in the chair gave an interesting address, in which he said one of the great needs of the Association was to get more of the young men interested.

The following officers for 1913 were elected: President, C. Stewart; vice-president, Wm. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Green; directors, J. Bennett, G. Manns, A. McCaig, D. McCaig, D. Brown and W. A. Burton. M. Watson and J. Bennett were appointed to attend Portage convention.

W. Johnson was appointed to represent the Pine Creek branch on the District Board.

C. H. Burnell addressed the meeting and then Jos. Bennett gave some interesting figures on the difference between the price to producer and that paid by the consumer of farm products. Two resolutions were passed and will appear in the minutes of the district convention. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Friday, Jan. 17, when the report of Portage and Brandon conventions will be heard.

A meeting to reorganize Berton branch was held in the hall on Dec. 20, with Wesley Lobb in the chair. Jos. Bennett and C. H. Burnell represented the District Association, and the election of officers for 1913 resulted as follows: President, W. Lobb; vice-president, Bert Curtis; secretary-treasurer, Jno. M. Bruce; directors, D. J. McClellan, Thos. Perks, Wm. Tomenlock. It was arranged to hold a meeting on the first Friday in every month.

A meeting to organize will be held at Edrans at 2 o'clock on Jan. 15. All the farmers in the vicinity are urged to be present.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of delegates from the following branches in the district: Pine Creek, Mayfield, Salem, Oakville, Portage, Poplar Point, Oakland, Longburn, Gladstone, Arizona, Rose Hill, Rosendale, Springbrook, Golden Stream, Beaver, Bagot, Austin, MacGregor and Edwin, was called to order at 10.30 in the Municipal Hall, Portage, on Saturday, Dec. 21, by P. D. McArthur, president. The morning was occupied in discussing a draft constitution for the district and the following was passed: The name of this Association shall be the Portage la Prairie district, and shall be comprised of all the branch associations in the municipalities of North Norfolk, Westbourne and Portage la Prairie. Annual convention shall be composed of one delegate for every five members in the Branch Association. The officers shall be a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, elected by the annual district convention. Each branch shall at its annual meeting appoint its secretary or other member to represent it on the advisory board of the district. The duties of the district officers shall be the same as in clauses 17, 18 and 19 of the constitution for branch officers. Objects of the District Association shall be to organize new branches wherever possible to strengthen weak ones and to promote the principles of organization and co-operation among the farmers. Wherever possible it is recommended that all resolutions to the central convention should be submitted to the annual district convention for consideration, which convention shall also have the power to initiate new resolutions.

Each branch association shall contribute not less than 10 cents per member to the District Association, annually. All meetings shall be held at the call of the secretary not less than ten days prior to date of meeting.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund previously acknowledged...	\$645.42
Dunrea Branch (per C. J. Watkins, Sec.)	15.00
Total	\$660.42

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is Conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

The president and secretary gave an account of the meetings of the eighteen branches visited during the last three weeks. Secretary's report showed Salem, Arizona and Oakville branches paid up and a balance on hand of \$44.25.

At noon the convention adjourned till 1.30 when about one hundred and fifty delegates were present. Thos. Lachary, Jos. Bennett and H. M. Smith, who were the resolution committee, reported and the following resolutions from the various branches were passed and will come up at Brandon for discussion on Jan. 8, 9, 10.

Moved by Jos. Bennett and Thos. Lachary, "That we are in favor of a sample market, provided the farmers' interests are safeguarded by differentiating between certificates granted to wheat shipped from terminal elevators in which mixing of grades is permitted and certificates of wheat from terminal elevators in which wheat is stored on grade." Carried.

Moved by W. F. Miller and Jas. Brydon, "That we recommend that the Central Executive approach the Grain Commission with a view to having a duplicate sample taken from each car of grain, one by the government inspector and one by the Winnipeg board of trade or some other semi-public institution. The latter sample to be open for inspection by any commission house or buyer of grain." Carried.

Moved by C. H. Burnell and Jos. Bennett, "That we reaffirm our farmers' platform as laid down in our memorials presented to the Parliament of Canada, in Ottawa on Dec. 16, 1910." Carried by a standing vote.

Moved by Jas. McKenzie and W. F. Miller, "That we ask for an immediate increase of the British preference to 50% and a gradual increase to free trade with Great Britain in five years." Carried.

Moved by W. Miller and Thos. Lachary, "That we are in favor of a farmers' co-operative system of buying." Carried.

Salem branch reported co-operative buying of beef, binder twine and flour, amounting to \$1,345.09 with a saving of \$460.72. Bagot saved 40 cents per sack on flour and from 50 to 75 cents per barrel on apples. Oakville saved \$350.00 on three cars of flour. Beaver saved from 40 to 60 cents per sack on flour, while Longburn, with a membership of about twelve, saved \$120.00 on binder twine. R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie were asked to address the meeting on co-operative buying and selling.

Moved by J. H. Gray and S. Thompson, "That this meeting recommend that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. enter into negotiations with dealers in gasoline and coal oil with a view to supplying members of this Association with oils at a reduced rate on a cash basis." Carried.

Moved by Lachary and Bennett, "That this Association go on record against the practice of the railways in charging the full rates to the lake front on grain unloaded at local points." Carried.

Moved by Bennett and Bousfield, "That we are in favor of an improvement in our loading platforms." Carried.

Moved by Wright and Miller, "That the Central Executive take up the matter of reciprocal demurrage and ascertain whether the order of the railway commission for an increase in demurrage rates applies to shippers of grain or not." Carried.

Moved by Bennett and Smith, "That we ask for an investigation of the system of weighing our grain at the terminal elevators, as we are thoroughly convinced there is something wrong somewhere, because out of over 40 cars of wheat loaded at Pine Creek siding not one has held out in weight at the other end and we are not alone, because the same complaint comes from all over the province of short weight at the terminals. It appears to us, as grain growers, that there is a plot on foot to put the farmers out of faith with loading their own cars, as we know of cases where all grain has been carefully weighed in and then the cars have gone over one hundred bushels short." Carried.

Moved by Bennett and Lachary, "That whereas we have heard that the weigh masters, although appointed by the gov-

ernment, are recommended by the owners of the terminal, we urge the Central Executive to investigate this matter before the convention in Brandon." Carried.

Moved by M. McCaig and J. Bousfield, "That the Central Executive investigate the claims of Messrs. Smith and Lamont, of Beaver, and if possible obtain from the C.N.R. value for the stock killed by its railway." Carried.

Officers for 1913 were re-elected as follows: President, P. D. McArthur, Longburn; vice-president, Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; auditors, Thos. Lachary, Austin; and Ben Richardson, Beaver. The secretaries of the different branches constitute the directorate.

At an open meeting in the evening Mr. R. C. Henders, Mr. R. McKenzie and Mr. J. S. Wood were the speakers.

Salem branch held their annual meeting on Dec. 17 and elected their officers as follows: President, Wm. Strachan; vice-president, R. A. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, B. W. Thomas; directors, A. Rennie, A. Walker, R. Morgan, Thos. Maxwell, Jr., L. J. Scofield, C. Fust; auditors, F. Dunn, A. W. Moffatt.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
District Sec'y.

**FROM PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
DISTRICT**

Dear Mr. Henders:—I have arrived home after visiting the different branches of the Grain Growers' association along the C.N.R. and the main line of the C.P.R. The branches that I held meetings at are: Edwin, Rosendale, Arizona, Austin, Springbrook, McGregor, Bagot, Oakville and Salem. The above named branches held their annual meetings, appointed their officers, appointed delegates to the district association to be held in Portage, on Dec. 21, and delegates to the Brandon Convention. They also drafted resolutions to be discussed at the district meeting at Portage, which will be forwarded to the Brandon Convention. I found the above branches very much interested in the Grain Growers' movement, and we are hoping that the movement towards co-operative buying is going to help the farmers and will be a means of increasing our membership very much. I noticed that all the branches that have been buying co-operatively are all very active associations. The Oakville Branch held a business meeting in the afternoon and had a banquet in the evening which was a success.

P. D. McARTHUR, President.
Longburn, Man.

SALEM BRANCH ANNUAL

Salem Branch of Grain Growers held their annual meeting in the school on Tuesday night, Dec. 17. There was a good attendance. Secretary's and auditor's reports were read. Then came election of officers for ensuing year: President, Wm. Strachan; vice-president, R. A. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, B. N. Thomas; directors, A. Rennie, C. Fust, A. Walker, R. Morgan, Thos. Maxwell, Jr., L. J. Scofield; auditors, F. Dunn, auditor for association, A. W. Moffatt for directors; committee man for Portage District association, R. Morgan.

P. D. McArthur, Pres. District Assn., addressed us on the work of the Grain Growers' association, what they had accomplished since its organization. Also on sample market, duplicate grading, British preferential tariff, co-operative marketing and improving the loading platform. It was listened to with great interest and discussed at some length.

The Salem Branch moved the following resolutions: That they were in favor of the sample market; That they are in favor of duplicate grading; That they are in favor of British preferential tariff; That they are in favor of wider markets, also of co-operative marketing.

Then came the appointing of delegates to Portage District association meeting. Business being all done a vote

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

of thanks was tendered Mr. McArthur for the pleasant evening he had given us, all being well pleased. At our next meeting arrangements will be made for social evenings in connection with our meetings during the winter months. All are made welcome at our meetings, and we look forward to have good attendances. I remain, yours truly,

B. N. THOMAS.

Portage la Prairie.

Silverwood Branch

Secretary A. H. McDonald, of the Silverwood Branch sends the following interesting items:

We held our annual meeting on the 5th inst. After completing the regular business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. McCouch; vice-president, Mr. Head, and secretary-treasurer, A. H. McDonald.

R. McKenzie then gave a very instructive address which was very much appreciated by all who were present. Songs, recitations and dialogues then followed in quick succession, after which supper was announced. When all had done justice to the very bounteous repast so tastefully set out by the ladies, a program of dancing was proceeded with. The general opinion expressed was that this was one of the most enjoyable and profitable evenings Silverwood Branch has yet held.

A full house, eight renewals and three new members added to the roll makes the prospect look good for next year. Nothing less than one hundred members in our branch will be satisfactory for the coming winter.

As far as we have tried co-operative buying it has been highly satisfactory and we hope to arrange to handle a car of flour at an early date.

Killarney Branch

D. N. Finlay reports Killarney Grain Growers held their annual meeting in the town hall on Saturday, Dec. 14. The general business of the annual meeting was carefully gone through and the following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, D. N. Finlay; vice-president, G. Bridges; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Johnson; directors, J. R. Hodson, S. Forster, S. Smith, S. Rigby, R. Mitchell and H. Jones; district representatives, S. M. Haydens, J. W. Stone, D. N. Finlay.

Our association is in good working order and we are looking forward to a prosperous year.

McGregor local branch at their annual meeting manifested considerable enthusiasm and are expecting a successful year.

Officers: President, W. G. Colyer; secretary, C. Durrant; directors, D. Shaw, N. Young, N. Chant, W. Hay, P. H. Cairns, jun., Jas Bousfield; committee man, W. G. Colyer.

A little fuller report next time, Mr. Secretary, if you please.

WOLODIMER ANNUAL

A farmers' meeting was held in Wolodimir school on December 23, for the purpose of electing officers for the Grain Growers' association, Wolodimir. The officers elected were: President, Antony Talpash; vice-president, Alex. Drozdowitch; secretary-treasurer, William Zaporzan. The meeting was adjourned until 4 p.m., December 31.

WILLIAM ZAPORZAN, Sec.

BAGOT BRANCH ANNUAL

The secretary's financial report showed the number of members for the year to be 43 and the receipts, with the balance from last year to be \$146.10, the expenditure for 1912, \$78.40, leaving a balance on hand \$67.70. During the year the Branch has contributed to the Central Association the sum of \$61.50. This report was adopted.

The following officers were elected: President, James Barrett; vice-president, Arthur Smith; secretary-treasurer,

Continued on Page 17

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President:	E. N. Hopkins
President:	Moose Jaw
Vice-President:	Regina
Secretary-Treasurer:	Moose Jaw
Charles A. Dunning	Regina
Fred. W. Green	Moose Jaw

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find \$14.00 membership fees for 28 members and the three life members we have give us 31 members. We will hold our annual meeting Dec. 21, at 2 p.m.
G. E. NOGGLE,
Secretary, Lampman Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find postal note for \$1.00 for two membership fees and 25c due you for constitutions.

WM. PINCHES,
Secretary, Sylvania G.G.A.

Fred W. Green, Esq.:—Enclosed find \$2.50, being \$1.50 balance due Central on membership fees for 1912, and \$1.00 due you for membership cards. We also enclose \$6.00 for one box of buttons and 50 membership cards.

O. E. SIMONSON,
Secretary Park Association.

F. W. Green, Esq.:—In response to an invitation by Mr. S. J. Cadel, who has been in communication with you on the subject of forming a Grain Growers' association in this district, a meeting was called last night at the Indianola school house, which was well attended, and it was resolved unanimously to form a Grain Growers' association for the district of Aneroid, which is the name of a new town on the C.P.R. Weyburn and Lethbridge branch, and which will come into existence next year. Resolutions were passed for that purpose and the adoption of the Constitution and by-laws of the parent association. It is hoped that the proceedings will be found to be in order and that our association can be affiliated with your association right away, and that you will see fit to send some one down here for the next meeting, which is proposed to be held on the 15th January next, as it is thought that some guidance is necessary in the initial stages. The officers of our association are as follows: President, H. C. Edwards, of Notre Dame; vice-president, F. Fleck; secretary-treasurer, M. S. Brooks; directors, John Armstrong, of Notre Dame, Wm. Stroman, S. J. Cadel, James Perkins, John Fortman and Edwin Shaddock, of Quimper. Twenty members were enrolled and their subscriptions received, the half of which I enclose, amounting to \$10.00. Please send me a supply of the usual membership cards.

It is expected that this association will at least amount to a membership of 200 before very long, and other associations are likely to be formed on each side of us. Please do not delay in letting me hear from you, with some constitutions and by-laws.

M. S. BROOKS,
Secretary, Val Blair Branch.

Mr. M. S. Brooks:—Yours of the 7th inst. to hand. We thank you for this. We note you have formed a branch of the G.G.A. for the district of Aneroid. I presume this will be the name of your association. In your reply you might inform us of this, the name of your branch and the P.O. to which the mail should be addressed. Further, we should like the section, township and range of the location of the meeting point. We note your splendid start—20 members. Also your optimistic and bright expectation of 200 members, as well as several other like associations in your vicinity. This sounds good. Farmers organize to study the business of farming and to associate themselves together for their common good. Everywhere classes are organizing to study their own particular business and their relationship to other business interests. No individual farmer can manage the business end of farming, or, if you will, the purchasing and selling end of their business. I say no individual farmer can hold his own against powerful organizations and corporations. This is a corporate age. Individuals cannot compete. Farmers must organize as

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

others to defend themselves. Then, our association, as you will note by the constitution, is a legislative, educational organization. That is, it proposes to suggest changes in legislation to meet changing conditions as related to the science of agriculture and business of farming generally. We are pleased to have you come in with us and are enclosing you, by to-day's mail, 100 membership cards. These will be charged to your association at 2 cents each—\$2.00—which you may remit at your convenience. We shall be pleased to have any resolutions you may wish to forward for the consideration of the Central Executive or the Convention, which meets this winter, to which you will be able to send one delegate for every 10 paid up members. Full instructions regarding this will reach you later.

F. W. G.

MR. SALE'S VIEWS ON ORGANIZATION

When I received my mail last Saturday and opened Secretary Green's letter requesting me to write a short paper on these topics I thought he had given me a regular poser, and I wrote him that he had given me a hard nut to crack, in fact, a bunch of hard nuts. I have five questions, and very difficult questions to answer satisfactorily, and if only some successful way of working out these questions could be found, it would not only be a relief to our secretary and our officers, but to many earnest men who are working in their own



MOVABLE GRANARIES

On the farm of Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask.

districts in a humbler and quieter way. We cannot do better than continue our motto of agitation, organization, education, co-operation. These are a little different from what we used to call the "ation" corner in my own home town in the old country, the city of Nottingham, well known as the lace town, where two of its large thoroughfares crossed each other. On one corner stood a large public school. That was education. On another corner stood a fine church—that was salvation. Across on the other corner was another institution with three gilded balls hanging over the door, we called that ruin—ation—it was a pawnshop. I have not seen one in Canada, unless it is some of our banks. And on the other corner was another splendid building and we called that damnation—it was a saloon. I say we cannot do better than to stick to our "ations" and I am in some doubt as to which is the most important, but my own opinion is that education is what we must work for, and is the only way we will get permanent results. Where we have educated men we have thinking men, where we have men who are agitating. Agitating what for? Better conditions, not only for themselves but for the generations who shall succeed them. Agitating to right the wrongs the weak are suffering at the hands of the strong, agitating for a purer atmosphere in political life and for everything that tends to lift the workers to a higher plane of life. It is not difficult to make such men see the necessity of an organization like ours, but it is the uneducated man who cannot see results for the dollar we ask him for. He cannot read our pamphlets, he

cannot take part in our debates at our meetings. He thinks Tom Sales, or Fred Green, or lots more of them, like to go to those meetings to hear themselves talk, but it is no use to him. While we have such a large number of that class we are going to have up-hill work. Where shall we start then? Why, where we have to start and train everything. Start with them young. Educate our boys to be grain growers. I take mine often to the meetings and then they will talk it over for days after, trying to tell mother what happened and what was said. But our secretary wrote me that I must be as brief as possible and I have not looked at my first question yet.

1st—How to secure a largely increased membership roll. The simplest way, no doubt, would be for every member to be determined that he would secure at least one other member during the coming winter. Last winter, as president of our local, I had the roll called each meeting and each member was asked to get up and tell what he had done for the good of the order since last meeting. It worked fine and I think it was at our last meeting early in April, one man, Mr. Flanagan, when it came to his turn said, "I have got five life members for you." Talk about applause. I am sure that man felt as proud as if he had been elected M.P. If we could only get that spirit of enthusiasm and friendly rivalry into our men, we certainly would increase our membership. This leads us to the second question.

How to keep them interested. That helped a whole lot to interest them, too. But with the different kinds of people it is necessary to adopt different methods. We have had music and songs at some of our meetings and that helps a good lot. To-morrow our reeve intends to talk on hail insurance. If it is necessary for the churches to provide attractions, and undoubtedly it is, for they are grappling with these two questions just as hard as we are, and they try one thing and then another, we will have to do the same. In thickly settled parts, no doubt, your concerts and debates and different entertainments in the evening will answer quite well, but in sparser settled districts where people go anywhere from 1 to 10 miles to a meeting, those night meetings are no use. We meet at ten o'clock, adjourn for dinner and start again at one o'clock with the idea of getting home before dark and doing the chores, but I have known us keep up our meeting till 5 o'clock. Friend Greensill and Friend Hawkes have had a sample of us at Park, and we are a much mixed bunch, English, German, French, Norwegian, Yankees, etc. I can lay down no hard and fast rule for keeping men interested. All I can say is get some fire and enthusiasm in your men, get them to do something if it's only to play "Home, sweet home," on the mouth organ. Get them to feel that they are the association. Get them to believe that they are going to have a good time and get them there, and then you can sow your seed. Some will fall on stony ground, etc., but some will bear fruit. I had thought this year of giving me afternoon to the boys, getting them, if possible, to take charge of the meeting for, say, two hours, and have little speeches, a song, or recitations, etc., to see how that would work.

3rd.—How the association can be of most service to them. This is still worse than the two preceding questions. The educated man knows what the association has accomplished, and is satisfied that he has received good value for his time and money, but the other poor fellow—its objects seem too far away in the dim and distant future for him to realize that he is getting any benefit. It is not near enough for him to grasp it unless it is a cent on a lb. of twine or five cents on a pound of formalin, and he can make a dollar and a half for the dollar he has subscribed. I am going to skip this and let some of you men dis-

Directors:

At Large:—F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole; F. M. Gates, Fillmore.
District:—No. 1, O. B. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

cuss it, because I have lost nearly all my hair trying to think out such things as these long ago.

4th—Estimate of the cost of carrying out my idea and how secured. I frankly confess I do not know how to secure money from some of our people, unless you hang them up head downwards and shake the money out of their pockets. Just previous to last convention we voted whether the annual subscription fee should be raised to \$1.25, and we had men get up and tell us about shipping grain and they had received so much more than if they had sold it to the elevators, some of them nearly \$100, and then every one of them voted against the 25 cent raise. If you raise the subscription you will probably lose members instead of gaining them, and the only way I can see is to raise a voluntary fund, like your emergency fund, and as I have heard men say before, our secretary is an artist at getting money out of men's pockets, so I must leave it to his fertile brain to devise some means of raising the wherewithal. We must have a staff of volunteers who will exchange places as speakers, some scheme of visiting each other. Say two or three of our men will visit an association 15 or 20 miles away, if they will return the visit. Expenses would or ought to be nil, if the locals would extend the hospitality. New associations could be formed in like manner, and occasionally a visit from some of the big guns. One thing is certain, we cannot pay all our workers, so that we must make up our minds to sacrifice ourselves, our time, some of our money, and use whatever talents we possess in what we know is a just cause, and a cause well worth fighting for.

5th—An idea of what function Central should aim to perform and the cost of its operation. Central is doing fine, and in watching legislation on our behalf and acquainting us of dangers that threaten our welfare it is performing a great service to the farming community. Another function I would like to see it perform is the establishment of a legal department, and the retaining of a good lawyer to take up and fight through cases for our members where they are up against railways and other corporations. I think if such a department was established and any man wishing to join should pay an extra dollar a year, with the certainty he could get any advice he might wish for, or any case approved of by the directors of his own local would be fought for him. But undoubtedly its chief function must remain to educate, and here I want to make a suggestion to help out our uneducated friends who will not or cannot read our pamphlet. Let our Central educate them through their eyes. Get a good cartoon, a picture that the most ignorant man can understand. A new one once a month or twice a month and reach the brain in that way. It has been said that Punch, with its ridiculous caricatures, has more influence in moulding public opinion in England than all the thunder and the leading articles that are published in its greatest newspaper, the Times. For instance, the "Made in Canada" train was killed by the ridicule that the cartoon in The Guide placed on it. Here, I think, is one way we can educate the most ignorant of men. Place them in the hands of local secretaries and have them distributed regularly, especially to non-members. A man will look at a picture that makes him laugh when he will not read an article or pamphlet by the cleverest writer in the world. As to cost—I do not know what such a cartoon would cost and my time has been too limited to enable me to enquire.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if there is one thing I would like to emphasize or reiterate, it would be: Educate, educate, educate, and all other things shall be added unto you.

THOS. SALES.

OFFICERS:		
Honorary President:	James Bower	Red Deer
President:	W. J. Tregillus	Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:	E. J. Fream	Calgary
Vice-Presidents:		
First, A. Cochran, Stettler;	Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton;	Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore;
Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.		

A MINIATURE COMBINE A Story in Chapters Chapter I.

About seven months ago a man who had been a farmer in Alberta for six years, bought the chopping mill at a thriving town in Central Alberta and added a feed store to the business. Shortly afterwards he added to his retail stock coal oil, gasoline, machine oil, axle grease, etc. He set his own prices on these articles, as on all other things which he handled, and based these prices on a reasonable margin of profit. His volume of business increased steadily and all things have gone well with him up to the present. Having been a farmer and recognizing the value of co-operation, and the good work being accomplished by the U. F. A. he gave the local unions in his district and the members thereof a special price, based on spot cash only.

Chapter II.

Within the last few months the travelling agent of an oil combine ascertained that several of the local merchants had made out an order for a carload of oil and were sending it to another company. He made inquiries and was informed that the man who had been a farmer was underselling these merchants. The oil company or combine was informed by the merchants that the man must get no more oil, or they would purchase elsewhere. The agent of the combine was apparently impressed by the statement of the merchants.

Chapter III.

The day following, the facts found in the preceding chapter were made known to the man who had been a farmer, the local agents of the combine being witnesses to same. A spirited discussion ensued, the agent taking the viewpoint of the merchants and the man who had been a farmer contending for his own rights. At last it was agreed by the latter that he would sell coal oil for 35c per gallon as long as he got it from the combine, on condition that he was provided with a written notice to do so, signed by the agent of the combine. This was promised.

Chapter IV.

On the Monday morning following, the agent having apparently thought a great deal about the matter, deemed it unwise to produce the promised letter. Another interview followed but the man who had been a farmer was obdurate. He stood out for his rights. The result was that orders were given for no more oil to be supplied him for retail purposes. He therefore finds that his business is considerably interfered with.

Chapter V.

Having been a farmer and knowing the needs of the farmer, he adopted the policy of "Reasonable profits, quick returns for cash are better than large profits, less business and much credit," and was building up a good business as a result. He now finds a portion of his livelihood taken away from him simply for the reason that he was conscientious in his business, and has been compelled to notify the members of the U. F. A. that he cannot carry out his agreement with them, and all his other customers that he cannot sell oil, as not having sufficient capital it is impossible for him to procure same from other sources.

Chapter VI.

The above facts are absolutely correct, the hold-up happened at an important junction point in Central Alberta within the last few weeks. It is probable that others have had the same experience. What is it that is thus laid down at our feet? Does it not look like a combine in restraint of trade, or is it another new phase of that thing called business?

This is the first story. The moral could be summed up in the words "Co-operation and Organization." Are you going to help us?

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Mr. Muhly, of Macleod, in sending in a report of Daily Creek Union, has some very interesting remarks to make. Among many others he gives the experiences of their Union in ordering and distributing a car of flour. He says in part: "To make a long story short, when the car arrived we sold the flour all through town and to a great many outside farmers. It was a great sight to see the farmers drive away from the car with big loads of flour. The dealers tried to spread the report that the flour was no good, but it proved No. 1. Now they have cut the price down to 5 cents below ours. He had about 100 bags left over that day but it is going right along."

The semi-monthly meeting of the Lakeview Branch of the U. F. A. was held at Lakeview on Saturday, November 23, and was fairly well attended. It was unanimously agreed that the resolutions recently passed re parcels post and binder twine, be submitted to the annual convention. A resolution was also unanimously passed that we, the members of the Lakeview Branch of



THE RESULT OF TREE PLANTING AT BOWELL, ALTA.
Fifteen miles west of Medicine Hat—Four years' growth

the U. F. A., do hereby request the members of the Provincial Legislature to have a measure passed at the next session whereby a system of government by Direct Legislation will be put on the statutes of this province.

Mr. L. McComb submitted his financial report re car of wire.

The secretary-treasurer reported that a car of flour under special U. F. A. brand would be shipped Nov. 25.

DONALD CAMERON, Sec.-Treas.

From Holden comes the following: "The meeting addressed by your Mr. Swift could not be better. He is certainly a good one. A man travelling from town to town like that will do more good than millions of tons of literature. The average farmer has not the time. The townspeople, for some reason or other, are doing all they can to discourage the farmers from joining, but I hope to land 25 more before the winter is over. Our Union would like to present a resolution to the next convention re the slip-shod method of the present government on taking the vote on municipalities, only two notices over nine miles, stuck up wherever the deputy could most easily get rid of them, also taking in all hamlets into the municipality. What chance has the farmer of electing a councillor in any division where there is a hamlet connected? I fear the executive board of the U. F. A. gave their endorsement to this scheme too quickly."

AUSTIN DRONEY, Sec.-Treas.

The report from Wainwright states that on the recent visit of Mr. Austin, of Ranfurly, to Greenshields, where a number of farmers were addressed it

was decided to organize another local at that point. As not many farmers were on hand it was decided to hold another meeting on Saturday, Dec. 7. Eleven members signed at the first meeting and several more have promised for the next meeting, to be held on Dec. 21. The following are the officers elected: President, Francis Ebbert, vice-president, A. McDougall; sec.-treas., J. H. Clipstone. A Board of Directors was also appointed, and in this district there are hearty workers for the U. F. A. There is a good prospect of a very live branch in the near future.

J. H. CLIPSTONE, Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of Harmony Union No. 276 was held Saturday, Dec. 7, and a large membership was present. Thirteen new names were introduced, swelling our membership to 68. With the interest which is now being taken, our roll should reach the hundred mark in a short time. Considerable business was discussed and resolutions were passed as follows:

Moved by L. M. Des Chaune, seconded by C. H. Brown: That the Harmony Union wishes to see a parcel post

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

undertake the work of assisting them to get going, but he apparently failed to respond, and the farmers decided, very wisely, to organize without his aid. C. W. Richardson, the secretary appointed, sends in a good report of their organization, with a request for further literature and "as we wish to advertise and increase our membership, will you please send me a bundle of Grain Growers' Guides and I will hand them to our members, and get all the subscriptions I can."

Cheap Money in England

The annual meeting of the local union of Pincher Station was held on the 14th inst., with a very fair attendance of members. The following members were elected as officers for the year 1913: President, E. J. Scott; vice-president, Wm. Potter; sec.-treas., N. H. Nathorst; directors, Wm. Barr, A. Ritchie, S. Watson, C. D. Dowling, J. A. Scott, James and Thomas Hammond. Delegates for the coming Calgary convention were also elected, and were: E. J. Scott and N. H. Nathorst.

The resolutions dealt with in your official circular No. 7, dealing with taxation of land values of farm lands inside town municipalities, alteration of dates for notes on farm machinery when to become due, and the creation of flour mills by the U. F. A. were discussed and a resolution endorsing the three in toto.

An interesting letter from A. N. Monat was received and read. Mr. Monat, who is visiting the Old Country, is a U. F. A. member, and one who has always interested himself deeply in the forward movement of the association. Mr. Monat had read in the Alberta section of The Guide the resolution lately passed by our local re cheap money for the farmers, and to show what is being done in that line in aristocrat-ridden England, forwarded a clipping from an Edinburgh newspaper in which it was shown that the government was lending to small landholders, money extending over time of fifty years at 2½ per cent. interest. How about democratic Canada?

N. H. NATHORST, Sec.

Want Naval Referendum

The annual meeting of the Mountain Peak Union No. 125 was held on December 14, a good attendance of members being present. Satisfactory reports were given by the secretary-treasurer, showing the treasury to be in a good healthy condition. A letter was read from the head office telling us of a U. F. A. rally to be held in Staveley towards the end of this month which struck a note of pleasure all round. An interesting discussion took place on the Naval bill brought down just recently by Premier Borden, and every one present expressed himself strongly in favor of a referendum vote on the bill before it passed into law.

PETER HUNTER, Sec.-Treas.

Beaumont Union No. 5 reports: Our Union held the annual meeting on Dec. 15, 1912. A good attendance resulted and we hope to make this branch prosperous. The resolutions adopted by Union No. 147 and the others submitted by Union No. 71, were endorsed after a discussion by all present. In regard to the last resolution about binder twine, this Branch can take about 24,000 lbs. of twine for 1913. Our next meeting will be held on January 12, 1913.

MAURICE ROY, Sec.-Treas.

Note—Here is one Union to the fore on the binder twine problem. Beaumont is not a large Union, but in the matter of co-operation would seem to be able to give many of us pointers. The binder twine problem would be no "problem" if others would follow the example of this Union.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

FLORIDA Book Free

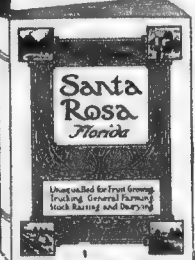
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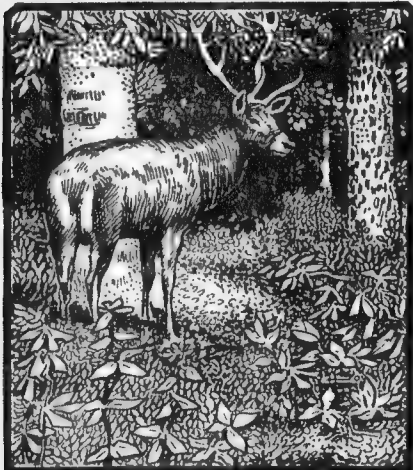
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WINNIPEG - MAN.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, P. incipal

Mr. Scallion Opposes Navy

Veteran "Father of the Grain Growers' Association" believes Canada Should Act the part of a Christian Nation

I am strongly opposed to a navy. I think it would be a tremendous mistake for Canada to adopt either Borden's or Laurier's naval policy. What necessity is there for a navy now more than there has been for the past fifty or one hundred years? Surely the nations, the Christian nations, at least, should be advancing in international goodwill in the arts of peace and the cause of humanity. The great common people of Germany are opposed to war, so are the common people of Britain and of every other civilized country. They are the people who would suffer in the event of war. The jingoism and stirrers up of international strife are not on the firing line in the struggle. Can the most rampant jingo point out what is to be gained either from a national standpoint or the cause of civilization from a war between Great Britain and Germany? Britain's trade with Germany during the past year amounted to \$600,000,000, more than her trade with France and Russia—her allies—combined. That trade is of immense importance to the industrial life of both countries, and is constantly growing. Do the wild clamorers for war, such as Lord Roberts and others of the same mind, want to destroy that trade and cause untold suffering to the people of both countries and put back civilization for years? And are the people of Canada whose whole national life, development and prosperity depend upon the arts of peace, expansion of trade and international good will, going to aid in this European war game planned and promoted by chauvinists and jingoism of the nations, urged on by the great manufacturers of war material for their selfish and heartless gains, and fanned into flame by a subsidized press? Are the people of Canada going to encourage European Militarism and the estrangement of nations by spending millions in the construction of warships and creating a navy to be used in that game of destruction and human suffering?

Where Are the Churches?

What action are churches taking on this question of tremendous importance to the welfare and real Christianization of their congregations? Preachers are supposed to be the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. Are they speaking out against the insane War Game, or are they afraid to offend the jingoism in their congregations and make it less comfortable for themselves? Surely if the friends of humanity are to make themselves heard anywhere it should be from the pulpit. But when this navy question is settled it must be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Canadian people as expressed by their ballots at the polls. Neither Premier Borden nor Sir Wilfrid Laurier has any mandate from the Canadian people to carry out their respective naval policies. The people should insist upon being consulted upon such an important and far-reaching departure from existing military conditions in this country. Let the people have an opportunity to vote for either naval policy, or against both.

The Game of Politics

Little can be hoped for in the interest of the common people, from our representatives in Parliament under the present party system. The game of politics, as played for years by our two parties, is arranged and settled in the secret party caucuses of the two parties

in the game. The supporters of both parties are bound by the course mapped out in the caucus of their respective parties and must support the measures decided on there on the floor of the House. Now, when it is considered that these party supporters have been elected by the aid of the party machines financed by interests which have received, or expect to receive, special favors from the party in power, it can easily be understood how difficult it is for a member of Parliament to take an independent stand and support his honest conviction on the floor of the House when such action would be against the tactics decided on in his party caucus. He may support his convictions as strongly as he likes in his party caucus, but if he is defeated there, he must submit to party discipline. If he dares to continue the fight on the floor of the House as things have been going on for years, he will not get the nomination next time at the party convention, and if he comes out as an Independent, depending on the honest support of the common people for whom he stood up in the House, it can readily be seen, in view of the methods and money used in elections in this country, how small his chance would be of winning an election. It may be pointed out as against all this that W. F. McLean has on several occasions taken an independent stand in Parliament and yet continues to be elected. But Mr. McLean has ceased to be taken seriously. It is well known that Mr. McLean will not press any of his measures to a vote, if by so doing he would endanger the standing of his party. This was clearly shown last session when Mr. McLean introduced an excellent resolution on Public Ownership and freight rates, but rather than press the resolution and commit his party he withdrew it and at once left the House, amid the shouts of "fakir."

State Should Pay Expenses

It is a large undertaking to organize a new party. It might be accomplished by the farmers' organization, but the farmers must be educated to a greater degree than at present, I think, to drop their party prejudice before they are strong enough in their unity of purpose to successfully launch a new party. If a law could be passed whereby all legitimate election expenses would be paid by the state and all other contributions entirely prohibited, it would go a long way in enabling the people to be honest in casting their ballots, and it would cost the country a great deal less than by the present methods, because there is no doubt that the money now spent in elections is paid by the people many times over in graft and special legislation in the interest of those who finance the elections. If it were made a criminal offence to furnish any contributions to elections, save the lawful expenses furnished by the State, the people would gain a great victory and the men of their choice, no matter what their financial standing might be, could be elected to represent them in Parliament, irrespective of party machines and funds furnished by predatory corporations as at present. I think it would be a good thing to agitate for such a reform.

Yours truly,

J. W. SCALLION.


Virden, Man., Dec. 30, 1912.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We would urgently request that in sending money for subscriptions to The Guide our readers would avoid sending the actual cash as far as possible, as such letters are liable to be lost and there is no way of tracing them. It is safer to send postal notes, post office orders, express orders, or bank money orders, and, as these all leave a receipt with the sender, they can secure a refund in case the letter is lost. Please do not send checks unless they are payable at par in Winnipeg as we lose the exchange.

Sometimes in error we send a notice of expiration and request for renewal to a subscriber who is already paid up. We endeavor not to make such errors, but they do occur. We only ask that when such errors occur a postcard be sent to us pointing out the error and it will immediately be rectified.

When asking for change of address, be sure to give old as well as new address, otherwise we are not able to locate the name.



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3. "The Farmer and the Single Tax."—George.
4. "Farmers would like it."—Tom. L. Johnson.
5. "Smaller Profits: The Cause, The Cure."—Rusby.
6. "The Mission of the Liberal Church."—Bigelow.

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EDITED BY - LOUIS F. POST

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The Public

ELLSWORTH BUILDING, CHICAGO

There is a paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous and prevents others from becoming so.

No just man ever became suddenly rich.—Menander.

Is Grading Impartial?

The following is a copy of a letter written by James Massie, Grain Expert of the Grain Growers' Grain Company to a Saskatchewan farmer who complained about the system of grading in operation, and the likelihood of Grain Inspectors being partial in their work

Dec. 13, 1912.

Re Car G.T.P. 307842

Dear Sir:—We are in receipt of your letter of recent date, and note your remarks regarding the above car of grain. Up to the time of writing, this car does not appear to have come forward, but it will be given all necessary attention in the matter of having the flax and oats separated, when inspected.

We are pleased to note your endeavors in connection with the Grain Growers' Grain company, and just wish to call your attention, most particularly, to the matter of grading. We ourselves are satisfied that you, personally, know very well that the Grain Growers' Grain company does not perform the grading of any grain in an official capacity, but all grain is graded by the officers under the department of trade and commerce of Canada. There is no distinction whatever in the matter of grades, and, besides, the officials who do the grading know absolutely nothing about the shippers, or anyone else connected with the grain. These official graders are all practically locked into a large room during the time they are grading, along with the sheets showing the car numbers, and they neither know the names of the shippers, nor the stations from which the cars are shipped. We wish you to, if at all possible, disabuse the minds of your friends, or our customers, of any such thing. The writer has had about twenty-five years' experience in official grading, outside of the time he has been employed by the Grain Growers' Grain company, and just wishes to say (if his experience is worth anything) that the grading has never been easier and more directly in the interests of the farmer than it is at the present time, and it is very unfortunate that climatic conditions have been such that a large percentage of grain is out of condition, and not fit for warehousing with dry grain.

We should also like to advise you, as one of our friends, that we have installed in our office what is known as a moisture tester, for the benefit of our customers and friends, and shall be pleased to test samples, free of charge, and advise whether such grain is in fit condition to keep over until next summer.

We presume you are aware that last summer, thousands of bushels of grain, which appeared to be in good condition during the cool weather, went out of condition as soon as it got into the warm cars, and it is our opinion that the same thing will happen again; in fact, we might say, must happen again this season, to grain from a great many of the outlying districts, as we are convinced that the condition of a considerable amount of grain is far from good.

Referring again to the moisture tester, we might just say that samples sent in for the purpose of being tested for moisture must be very carefully wrapped up in an air-tight tin or box, to prevent the excess moisture from evaporating during transit, (you understand that the railway cars and post-offices are very warm at this season of the year). The name and address of the sender should be plainly shown on the inside and outside of each package, and if the words "for moisture test" are written on the packages, it will not then be necessary for the senders to write a letter at the same time. If, however, you wish to do this for your friends, we could advise you direct the result of the moisture tests.

Referring to the dockage on various cars which you mention, we might say that anything in the shape of thin grains, broken grains and small seeds, which come through a No. 10 wire screen, is considered dockage, and, in the case of dockage, we have no option but accept the decision of the grain inspectors. In the case where the dockage is very large, we invariably make a special test, but always find that the dockage is, to say the very least, fairly reasonable. So far, we have not succeeded in getting any dockages changed, but have, by calling re-inspection when checking over

the grading, been able to get the grades of a large number of cars raised.

Now, please do not misunderstand us regarding the raising of grades. Grain that is tough, damp or wet, we cannot get made straight, or dry grades. (You understand that the natural percentage of moisture in wheat is about 12.08, and any moisture over this is considered excessive.) A car, however, which grades, for instance, No Grade 3 Northern Tough, by calling a re-inspection, we might succeed in having made—No Grade 2 Northern Tough, and the same applies to all kinds of grain which is off-grade. Once in a long, long time, we have been fortunate enough to have a car raised from tough to straight grade, but about 30 per cent. of all the grain coming forward at certain times is off-grade; in consequence of which, the grain inspectors are extremely careful in grading, in view of the experience of last summer, when there were at one time 1200 cars standing on the tracks at the terminals, (which, to all appearances, were not worth handling), waiting to be dried, and about 800,000 bushels in the elevators. At that time the heat was also intense and things were, to say the least, very serious.

We think it is incumbent upon you, as a friend of the farmer, to advise your neighbors not to hold their grain, unless they are perfectly satisfied that it is in first-class condition.

If there are any other matters about which you would like us to write, kindly let us hear from you. At all events,

kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and let us know if the information given herein is of any use to you. In a few days we shall write you again, and send you specimen copies of how the grading is done, in order that you may see how utterly impossible it is for the grain inspectors to see whose grain they are grading.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MASSIE.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

From Toronto News, Dec. 4

A Canadian Press despatch states that over thirty pioneer farmers of the Portage la Prairie district in Manitoba are retiring this autumn with competences ranging from \$75,000 to \$250,000. Every dollar has been made out of their farms. Several of them are still in the prime of manhood. No doubt all of these happy agriculturists have earned their good fortune, but the opulence to which they have attained in the course of a few years, and to which hundreds of others are annually attaining all over the West, is wholly beyond the reach of the tens of thousands of wage earners in our industrial centres. This fact will be driven home to many of these retired farmers when they settle in Toronto and in other manufacturing cities.

The News believes that the prosperous dwellers on the plains are more and more coming to realize the immense superiority of their own position and opportunities to those enjoyed by the factory operative, and that for this reason they will be less and less disposed to favor a fiscal policy that would deprive their less well-to-do fellow citizens of steady work and fair wages in their own country and force them to seek new homes and new livelihoods in the neighboring republic.

Ever since 1878 the Ontario farmer has stood by the National Policy for the good of the industrial worker as well as for his own sake. For the same reasons and as manufacturing centres spring up

beyond the Great Lakes the prairie agriculturists will show the same type of patriotism. They accept the principle of "live and let live."

Note.—This is a sample of the falsehoods being circulated throughout the East to arouse antagonism against the Western farmers. There is not a farmer on Portage plains who is worth the money mentioned above.—Editor, Guide.

C.P.R.'s NEW LAND POLICY

Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—An entirely new era in the colonization of Western Canada is foreshadowed by the announcement just made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, through J. S. Dennis, head of the Department of Natural Resources. The company has seven million acres of unsold land in the Prairie Provinces, and the announcement is to the effect that in future no land will be sold to speculators, but only, and direct, to settlers from North America, the British Isles and Northern Europe. To ensure this, terms are offered to actual settlers which have never been equalled in the history of colonization methods.

Hitherto, the Canadian Pacific Railway has sold land on a ten year instalment basis. This period will now be extended to twenty years, unpaid instalments bearing interest at the banking rate of six per cent.

Loans of \$2,000 for farm development will be made by the company, also repayable in twenty years at six per cent.

The company will also furnish the settler, if desired, with live-stock and poultry, at cost price, and will give him the benefit of the services of agricultural experts at its own demonstration farms.

This is, in brief, a statement of the new policy which the C.P.R. is inaugurating. The speculator will be eliminated, and the only type of land purchaser will be the man who intends to take up residence, place his land under cultivation, and become an essential factor in the development of the great West.

A better and more complete service for dairymen and cow owners in the Northwest

ON January 1st, 1913, the Western Canadian business of The De Laval Separator Co. was taken over by the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited, a distinctly Canadian corporation operating under a Canadian Charter which, in addition to being the sole Canadian distributors of De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, will handle a complete line of dairy, creamery, milk plant and cheese factory supplies of all kinds.

There has been no change of ownership, management or business policy. The change was made solely with the object of enlarging the scope of the De Laval organization in Canada and to facilitate a better equipment service for cow-owners and others in Western Canada interested in the various phases of dairying.

To this end the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., has now under construction at Peterboro, Ontario, a large up-to-date manufacturing plant which, when completed, will be the largest and best equipped factory in Canada for the manufacture of dairy supplies, and in many respects the best in the world. The present De Laval Cream Separator manufacturing plant in Montreal will be maintained in addition to the factory for the manufacture of creamery and dairy machinery and silos at Peterboro.

To adequately care for the greater interests of the new Company the Western Canadian Branch of the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., has recently erected a fine new building at 128 James Street, Winnipeg, where they are now located, and are in a position to serve their patrons better than ever before.

The same high plane of superior quality and efficiency in the manufacture of cream separators for which the De Laval Canadian organization has already achieved a well-deserved reputation will be maintained in its full new line of creamery, cheese factory, milk plant and dairy machinery, silos and other equipment and supplies for cow-owners and dairymen.

Complete catalogues have been issued covering the various lines which the Company is handling and these will be gladly mailed free of cost to everyone asking for them. In writing please state what machines or lines of dairying you are most interested in.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.

LIMITED

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FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID ¼-SECTION en bloc, near McAuley, Man., in thriving district, with telephone; about 240 acres cultivated, 100 acres summerfallow, heavy land, without scrub; half-section fenced; sure cropping locality; good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn, stone, 2-storey granary, never-failing supply good water; schools and churches. \$25.00 per acre, \$2,000 cash; satisfactory terms. Apply to H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE OR RENT—STOCK AND grain farm, 480 acres; 250 acres fenced; six-roomed house; barn and other buildings. 105 acres cultivated, 30 acres summer fallow, 140 acres more cultivatable. Good rich land, plenty of wood. Spring creek and wells. Horses, cattle and implements. Near markets and school. Owner past farming. Will sell at bargain to good man. Fifteen hundred cash, balance to suit. Stock at valuation. Apply Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 24-6

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-18

FARM FOR SALE—800 ACRES—ONE OF the best grain and stock farms in Saskatchewan. For particulars address Drawer 4, Stalwart, Sask. 24-6

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES choice cultivated land. Famous Claresholm district, near town. Price thirty dollars. Box 98, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, \$26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-18

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION, FOUR miles from town. Apply to W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 24-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM'S PRESENT OFFERINGS: Clydesdale stallions rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Short-horn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire boars and sows. A choice lot of Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Prices reasonable. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man. 24-11

ORCHARD FARM—FOR SALE NOW. \$80 to \$100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. \$300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, \$200; mares in foal, \$400 to \$600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bonsfield, MacGregor, Man. 21-11

FRANK SHEPHERD, BREEDER OF BERK-shire Pigs, Bronze and White Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, Irish Water Spaniels. Exhibition Stock at reasonable prices. The Croplands, Weyburn, Sask. 19-6

SWINE

GEO. H. BATES, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.—Breeder of Duroc Jersey swine; has a fine lot of April and May gilts out of mature sows; bred or open. 20-5

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows. Write C.M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

FOR SALE—YOUNG THOROUGHBREDS Berkshires. Jas. Pulfer, Balmoral, Man. 21-6

STEVE TOMCOO, LIPTON, SASK., breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-11

SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BREED SHEAR-ing Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 18-18

WANTED—LIVE SHEEP, GOOD BREED. State price. H. R. Engebretson, Viscount, Sask. 24-6

SITUATIONS

FARM FOREMAN WANTED NEXT SPRING Large Saskatchewan farm. Must have experience in that or similar country, engagement by year, married couple preferred, wife to cook. Comfortable residence. State experience fully, salary, age. Give references. Apply W. Carter, 85 Front St. East, Toronto, Ont. 28-2

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE—Reliable men only to sell our well known lines of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement. Special terms for winter months. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto. 20-8

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS—SITUA-tions wanted for experienced men; state highest wages, yearly engagement, date wanted. Councilor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 15-18

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, \$1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The many thousands of farmers who will require seed grain for their next year's crop have naturally been holding back until reduced freight rates go into effect. The reduction of one-half on all seed grain shipments has been in effect since January 1, 1913. The seed grain business now is in full swing. The prices realized at the beginning of the season are generally higher than those at the end. We, therefore, recommend to all those having seed grain to sell an ad. on the classified page of The Guide starting immediately. The man who is first on the ground will dispose of his seed to the best advantage. Send us your order for at least six weeks. You can sell, through an ad. on this page, all the seed which you have.

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOR SEED, GROWN on summerfallow and backsetting. Ask for pamphlet showing its advantages and telling the secret of getting advantage of the seed grain reduction in shipping. John Montgomery, Nokomis, Sask.; Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man., and Glen Ewen, Sask. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, \$2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT \$1.50 per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed, 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oaknook, Man. 20-6

MARQUIS WHEAT WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Money back guarantee. Send for sample and special early order price. Specially bred seed oats. Big, clean grain at surprisingly low prices. Grass, clover, etc. that defy competition. Investigate. Buying right is easiest saving. Harris McPhayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 28-20

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-18

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. \$2.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-18

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcellin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Obellwood, Sask. 17-18

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from weeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-11

DODD'S OATS, WHITE—THIRTY-EIGHT hundred bushels good, clean seed. Extra stiff straw. 85 cents per bushel, for carload. Frank Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED—\$1.80 PER bushel, f.o.b. Rokeby or Yorkton. Half cash with order, balance on delivery. Ernest W. Brown, Rokeby, Sask. 22-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—Pure, re-cleaned, off breaking. \$1.60 bushel (new bags). Buy this superior seed. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 24-18

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GROWN ON summerfallow, from best seed obtainable. \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Lawa, Sask., bags included. George Hurd. 10-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON FIRST PRIZE at Redvers Seed Fair. \$2.00 per bushel. T. A. Lord, Redvers, Sask. 22-6

SEED GRAIN

QUALITY COUNTS—TO FARMERS WHO intend entering 10-acre field competition: If you want to win first place it is absolutely necessary to sow pure seed, of a high quality, free from admixture. I am prepared to put up lots of the following varieties, highly graded and cleaned—Marquis Wheat; Registered Pure Preston, six years' selection; Registered Early Red Fife. Also same for ¼-acre seed plot to men who desire to take up the work of hand selection of seed grain. Correspondence solicited by grower—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 28-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—FARMERS note following record for 1911: Marquis Wheat, \$1,000.00 prize at New York. Pure Registered Preston, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair. Pure Canadian Thorpe Barley, 2-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also silver cup. Pure O.A.C. Barley, 6-rowed, 1st prize Provincial Seed Fair, also medal for best malting barley in West. Pure Registered Early Red Fife. All heavily cleaned and graded for seed purposes. Correspondence solicited by grower—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED SEED—SWEEPSTAKES AT Brandon Fair four years. Every sack sealed by inspector. Certificate attached. Red Fife wheat, twelve years' selection, \$1.50 per bushel; Banner oats, fourteen years, \$1.00; Marquis wheat, not registered, \$1.50; Maple Leaf potatoes, \$1.50. Bags free. Dow Bros., Seed Growers, Gilbert Plains, Man. 28-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK-ing from seed supplied by Central Experimental Farm. \$1.80 per bushel (bagged), f.o.b. Radisson. Half cash, balance on delivery. H. A. Hamersley, Luxemburg, Sask. 24-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GARTON'S No. 46 Wheat, pure, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. cars, Grand View, Man. Bags extra. Samples on request.—J. W. Meyer. 24-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$1.25 PER BUS., bags extra. T. O. Buchanan, Box 61, Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-6

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS MARQUIS wheat, grown on breaking. Second growth amongst it. Cleaned. F.O.B. Leask, Sask. One dollar per bushel, sacks extra. Sample sent on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 21-8

MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON CLEAN land, No. 1 Northern, 64 lbs per bushel, 99 per cent. pure, \$1.75 re-cleaned and sacked, F.O.B. Brownlee. Car load rate and sample on application. Walter Simpson & Son, Box 156, Brownlee, Sask. 21-6

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.60 PER bushel, f.o.b. Balcarres, Sask. Fifty cents per bushel with order, balance on delivery. Wm. Penny, Balcarres, Sask. 28-6

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ABSOLUTELY pure and clean, \$1.40 per bushel, sacks extra. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 28-8

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$1.65 PER bushel, including sacks. Traquair Bros., MacDonald Hills, Sask. 22-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—1,000 bushels, clean seed, \$2.00 a bushel. Andrew Glover, Redvers, Sask., Box 47. 19-6

SILVER KING BARLEY FOR SALE. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER BUSHEL. Write Ward Bros., Deepdale, Man. 24-6

SEED GRAIN

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—OBTAINED prizes in both standing and threshed grain competitions this year. Stock raised from 5-lb sample, true to type and absolutely clean. Prices, terms and samples on application. Bert Turner, Maymont, Sask. 28-6

GARTON'S No. 46 WHEAT, \$1.25 PER bushel. Garton's No. 22 Oats, 60c per bushel. Garton's Brewer Barley, \$1.00 per bushel. Mensury Barley, 60c per bushel. Flax, \$1.25 per bushel. All first-class seed, pure and clean; bags free. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 24-8

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—ONE THOU-sand bushels. Original seed from Brandon. Grown two years on breaking. Pure and clean. Two dollars per bushel, re-cleaned. Bags included.—G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 per bushel. Banner Oats, re-cleaned, extra heavy yielding variety, yielded 120 bushels per acre this year, 45c per bushel. Marcillous Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 24-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—FOUR CARLOADS IN carload lots or smaller quantities. Pure seed free from noxious weeds. Inspection invited. Sample on application. Arnot Bros., Roblin, Man. 24-2

MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN FROM SEED obtained from Mooney Seed Co. Free from noxious weeds. Price two dollars per bushel, sacks extra. F. Green, Medora, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS OF PURE RED Fife and 100 bushels of Marquis wheat, grown on breaking and re-cleaned; price \$1.00 and \$1.50 a bushel. J. Swainson, Seeburn P.O., Man. 24-6

PURE BREWER BARLEY FOR SALE. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-18

MISCELLANEOUS

ALBERTA FARMERS—WE CAN SELL your grain in British Columbia. Send us samples or state grades. We pay cash in full against documents. Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada here. Our specialty feed wheat, barley, oats, rye and mixed grain. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C.

WANTED—LIVE WILD ANIMALS, ALSO furs of all kinds, highest price paid. Write particulars and price wanted or express direct; over five hundred birds for sale; poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis-Guilbert, Man. 20-6

THE FARMERS' MILL OF PRINCE AL-bert is turning out high grade flour: Empire Patent, \$2.70 per cwt.; Cook's Pride, \$2.50; Sweet Home, \$2.80; XXXX, \$1.75. Bran and Shorts, \$18 per ton. One Northern Milling Co., Box 388, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-6

MILLING OATS WANTED, HIGHEST prices paid; send sample; no delay. The Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 16-11

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

HELPFUL LITERATURE FOR BIBLE study, free on application. International Bible Students' Association, 59 Alloway Avenue, Winnipeg. 28-6

FARM MACHINERY

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY, Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-18

CATTLE

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger; also heifers and cows, and some cows with calves at foot. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 28-11

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 28-6

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 20-26

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—FOUNDATION FEMALES A specialty. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 22-6

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY

DEMAND ACTIVE FOR NICE QUALITY of dressed poultry. Send us your address and we will mail prices and full instructions regarding dressing poultry to sell on this market. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 18-11.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Armstrong, B.O.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springdale, Sask. 20-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Olanwilliam, Man. 20-6

MOOPA FARM BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$5.00 Satisfaction or money refunded. Indian Russet Ducks, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each; pens of 4, \$6.00 and \$7.00. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 21-4

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels for sale, two dollars each. John A. Shier, Carnduff, Sask. 24-6

25 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. All first class birds. \$2.00 each. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 24-6

FOR SALE—GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, Guild strain. \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Jno. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 24-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Olaggett, Bowsman River, Man. 16-6

HORSES

FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Rozelle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 981, Regina, Sask. 19-6

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SHIRE HORSE "Albert Model." A good, all-round horse, free from vice. Can be seen at Wm. Miller's stable, Starbuck, Man. Has to leave this stand on account of own colts coming in. 24-4

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-18

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price \$1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan Brandon, Man. 24-11

ERNEST LAY, J.C., B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter & solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-11

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

Manitoba Section

Continued from Page 11

Arthur Smallpiece; auditor, Frank H. Radelyffe. Delegates were also appointed to attend the Brandon Convention.

A committee was also appointed to arrange for the entertainments this winter.

Mr. P. D. McArthur was also present and addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. That we are in favor of the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg.

2. That we are in favor of duplicate sampling system as used in Minneapolis.

3. That we are in favor of wider markets for our produce.

4. That we are in favor of the increase of the British Preference to 50 per cent., with free trade in ten years.

5. That we are in favor of a universal scheme of hail insurance the same to be carried out under our municipal officers.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the officers, after which the meeting adjourned.

A. SMALLPIECE, Sec.-Treas.

WHY JOIN THE M.G.G.A.?

The following is a copy of the circular letter sent to the twelve branch associations by W. J. Boughen, District Secretary, Valley River:

Valley River, Dec. 26.

To Local Secretary:

Dear Sir:—Please inform your members that members of any Local Association of Grain Growers can get Dauphin A1 flour in quantities as small as 5 sacks, at the rate of \$2.50 per sack, f.o.b. Dauphin. This cut is to members only. Purchasers should send or present certificate of membership. Car lots will be delivered f.o.b. at your point for above price. One or more can get 5 sacks, but not less are given out at one time. If you would acknowledge receipt of this so as to get in touch you would oblige,

W. J. BOUGHEN.

Sec. District Assn., M.G.G.A.

NEEPAWA MEMBERS SAVED \$1,000

Neepawa Grain Growers held their annual meeting in the Court House, on December 28, the following officers being elected for 1913: President, T. Drayson; vice-president, P. McNabb; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Fleming; directors, D. McMillan, T. Pool, W. Connal, J. Brydon, B. Davison.

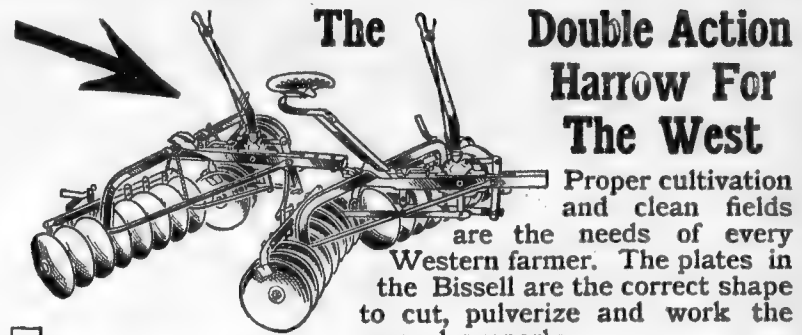
President Drayson outlined to the members the business for the past year stating that over a thousand dollars was saved to the members buying their produce direct. He hoped that 1913 would show a still larger return and hoped that the Grain Growers of the West would soon be in a position to place men in Ontario to buy them fruit direct from the farmer, so the farmer of the East would receive a better price and the farmer of the West would get justice.

The meeting adjourned, to meet on the Saturday after Brandon Convention.

J. B. FLEMING, Secretary.

WELL DONE, SILVERWOOD

Thirty-two of the friends of Silverwood Branch made their way to Grand Narrows on the night of December 13 for the purpose of spending a pleasant sociable evening with the people of that place, and, incidentally, to talk the G. G. A. movement. The result was most encouraging and by the time proceedings were closed a very enthusiastic young association was fairly launched. Great things are expected from it, as some eighteen of the most progressive people of the place joined the first night. No doubt their energy, rightly directed, will bring what we are hoping to see in every locality, viz., every farmer's family enthusiastically working for the cause. Could not some of our other local branches take a leaf out of the Silverwood Association's book with pleasure to themselves and profit to the G. G. movement? A letter from M. McCuish conveys the information contained in the above.—R. C. H.



BISSELL DISK HARROWS

Simplicity of construction, every part built for business, proper balance and the knack to get right down to perfect work make the 'Bissell' ideal for Western farms. These *double action* harrows have one disk *out-throw*, the other *in-throw*, giving two full width cuts. Connect up 4, 6 or 8 harrows with engine power for a large complete Disking Outfit. Write Dept. "O."

Manufactured exclusively by

T.E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELORA, ONT.

Write to any of the

Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses 78

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request **CONSIGNMENTS** Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

REGINA, MARCH 11-14, 1913

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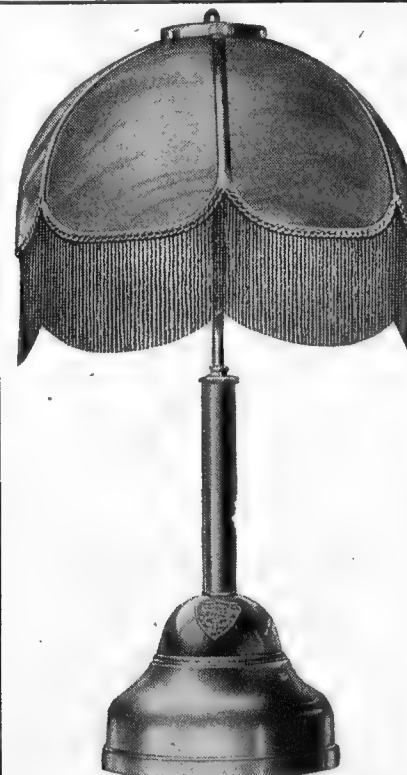
\$5,000.00 IN PRIZES

ATTEND
WITHOUT
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The Prize List contains 130 Sections and 500 Prizes for Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Dressed Carcasses; a Judging Competition; also a Poultry Show Comfortable Show Buildings - Single Fare on Railways Apply to the Manager for a Prize List

ROBERT SINTON, President
Regina

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager
101 Donahue Bldg., Regina



Pitner Portable Lamp

"The Lamp
that has stood
the Test"

Few people realize the enormous advantage of a real and truly portable lamp, one that can be carried anywhere at any time, from the basement to the attic and used upon the lawn or around the barn. To have a volume of the whitest light exactly where you want it any time is a convenience that comparatively few people have ever enjoyed and is entirely outside the range of gas or electric light. If interested drop a post-card and the fullest information will be mailed to you.

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BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ALBERTA ELEVATOR PLANS

Editor, Guide:—The U.F.A. executive have unanimously agreed to a proposal that the Grain Growers' Grain company be empowered and aided by means of a provincial guarantee of bonds, to establish and operate a line of grain elevators in Alberta.

If the Grain Growers' Grain company were a truly co-operative concern, paying a fixed and moderate rate of interest on its paid up capital, and returning the remainder of its profit towards payment of shares to its patrons, in proportion to the amount of their respective transactions, until a fixed minimum for each shareholder were reached, the proposal of the U.F.A. executive should receive unanimous endorsement at the forthcoming annual convention. But the Grain Growers' Grain company, though a good and honest democratic enterprise, has not even made an attempt to adopt sound co-operative methods. No doubt the majority of its shareholders are at present imbued with noble motives and its directors are beyond reproach; yet there is no constitutional guarantee that it will not develop into a purely profit mongering concern, carried on for the sole benefit of its shareholders as such. Indeed, there is a clear indication that the Grain Growers' Grain company has already begun to drift along the capitalistic trend, and if a constitutional change is not made soon, we shall be faced with the prospect of having to support hundreds, if not thousands, of Saskatchewan and Manitoba shareholders in comparative comfort and idleness, and that, perhaps, largely from the profits of the Alberta elevator system.

There are many farmers in the West today who could realize from \$5,000 to \$7,000 on the whole or part of their holdings, invest in Grain Growers' Grain company stock \$1,000 each for husband, wife and children, and reap therefrom a larger net profit than ever they could out of farming. Many, with that object in view, others with their object attained, may vote for conditions favorable to such manipulation, and taking advantage of the ignorance or apathy of a great number, our future dwarf capitalists may obtain control of the Company.

If the U.F.A. is not misled it will either endorse the Saskatchewan Co-operative plan with such modifications as Alberta conditions require (Delegates to the convention should read the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act) or it will insist on the Grain Growers' Grain company applying co-operative methods to their operations in Alberta in such a manner that the benefit will come right back to the producer and the consumer.

Elevator patrons should each be required to take a minimum of, say, four \$25 shares, 10 per cent. to be paid on application, the balance to accrue from apportionment of dividends on a basis of the turnover.

Alberta farmers have already grasped the co-operative idea. They should not allow their ideals to be swamped in the maelstrom of capitalism just because old Manitoba found that the line of least resistance. We should rather be guided by the experience of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators, which promises to be one of the most successful enterprises ever undertaken in Canada. We cannot build a good structure on a false foundation; but if we now lay a true foundation, future difficulties will be few and trivial.

If we must join the Grain Growers' Grain company, let our position be subsidiary and autonomous till such time as the shareholders in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are prepared to organize on a co-operative basis.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lloydminster, Alta.

Note.—Mr. Campbell wisely warns against the prevailing tendency of giving first regard to property instead of people. In regard to the true co-operative plan of distributing profits, the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company are both in the same position. Each of these companies have provisions in their charters for co-operative profit distribution. Neither of the companies have as yet, however, adopted the co-operative principle, and it only remains for the shareholders at any annual meeting to authorize

this system to be followed. There must be a great deal of educational work done along co-operative lines before the true co-operative principle is well understood and followed.—Editor.

A REAL PROGRESSIVE

Editor, Guide:—I am enclosing Referendum ballots. I feel that nothing short of a "yes" to all the questions will ever bring to the people of Canada any relief from our present position politically. I am sure that any serious-minded person cannot feel other than alarmed at what is apparently mapped out at Ottawa at present. A few more turns of the thumb screws that are annually applied to the people of Canada by the legislators of our country must sooner or later bring the people to their senses, although I feel myself growing old waiting for the time to arrive when equal justice to all will be the motto of the men whom we elect to represent us in our Parliaments. I must say that I am proud of our Guide. I hope that you will continue the good work of educating the farmers to a true sense of their duty, not only to themselves but to all others who are willing to do honest toil to get an honest livelihood. I do not think that these few thoughts are very well arranged, but I feel that you know the writer and how he feels in regard to the almost unbearable state of affairs now existing in Canada and especially in Manitoba.

R. M. WILSON.

Marrinhurst, Man.

WANTS FROST INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Dec. 4 last, J. B. Musselman, of Cupar, is giving an explanation of the Saskatchewan hail insurance act, from the tone of which it is evident that he is in favor of the same. It is very well for the farmers of the province, because the act is the baby of the organized farmers, which the Scott government has dressed in the form of passing through the Legislative Assembly, but, sir, there is something wrong in this matter. The Grain Growers are preaching for "equal rights," but by trying to protect those parts of the country which are subject to hail and having us vote on that, every year, to see if our municipalities are in favor of the act or not, why did not the "equal rights" preachers insert in the act, frost as well as hail? This part of the province is subject to frost but not to hail and the delegates to the conventions from our branches are telling the audience year by year the damage we have by frost. Why is there no ear to hear their voice? Is it because there are not so many branches of the Grain Growers in this part of the country or the officials are settled where they have hail but no frost? The annual convention will take place sometime during the winter and why not have the act amended and insert frost in it? The government will be as much in favor as the convention, because it will protect all parts of the province and will do away with the voting on the hail insurance in the municipalities every year. I am almost sure every farmer will be in favor of a hail and frost insurance act, and it will do away with the antipathy toward the Grain Growers' association officials, who are trying to protect only themselves, with the compulsory payments of poor settlers.

Hoping you will give space in your issue, which will be read by delegates to next convention and M.P.P.'s and might result in a benefit to our part of the country.

L. VICKAR.

Edenbridge, Sask.

NO CAR YET

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Dec. 18, I note you request farmers to report shortage of cars. I would like to call your attention to the conditions at Mildred, Sask., on the C.P.R. Early in October, about one month before I was threshed out, I placed my name on the car book for a car, being 194 on the book. There are now in the neighborhood of 400 names on this book. I have not yet received my car as only 160 cars have been supplied to present date.

W. M. THRASHER.

Mosten, Sask., Dec. 23.

SHIP TO US YOUR

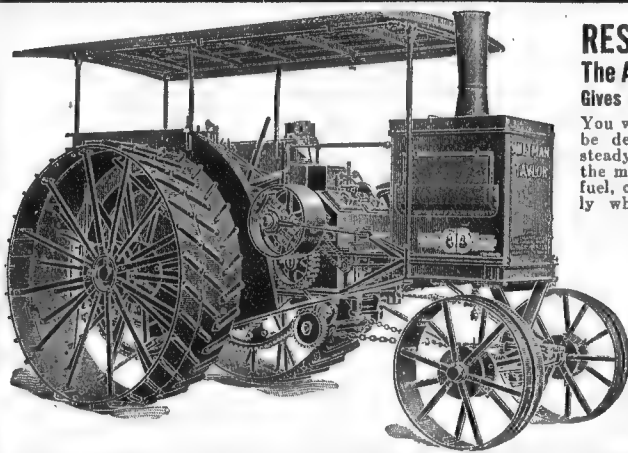
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over our nearest competitor, and won the Silver Medal in the large kerosene, class and delivered a greater horse power draw bar than any kerosene or gasoline tractor of any other make. Could you ask for a stronger endorsement? Write us for further information or call at nearest branch.

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but you can so manage your poultry as to prevent waste of feed and make a profit on every pound consumed. It is merely a question of keeping the digestive system in condition to properly perform the work of turning feed into eggs and meat.

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MILITARISTS AND THE SCHOOLS

It is worth while knowing at first hand and through official channels precisely what is the aim of the militarists in Canada. The school trustees in London seem to have been in some doubt. They were perplexed by the confusion, designed or otherwise, on the part of the advocates of incipient militarism in their use of the terms "physical training," which is one thing, and "military training," which is an entirely different thing. What the militarists themselves mean is told editorially in the "official journal of the Canadian Defence League." Here it is:—

"What the Canadian Defence League has in mind as the utmost required is that the Permanent Corps of Canada shall be recruited as now by voluntary enlistment. Then, that Canada should have Universal Military Training for the whole of the male population. The first step is physical and military training for all boys while at school as a part of the school system. The second step is after school a continuation of this training up to the age of 18 in cadet corps and similar institutions under state supervision. The third step is that all youths, physically fit, beginning at the age of 18, should have in the first year, say, four months' continuous recruit training under canvas, and during the next three years an annual camp for, say, 16 days. If with this is coupled manoeuvres once in three years there will be no question of the efficiency of the Canadian militia for home defence."

"For home defence!" Defence against what? Certainly not against attack or invasion from the Atlantic, the Arctic, or the Pacific. That were a task not for the Canadian militia, but for the Canadian Naval Service—which the present government of Canada has decided not to construct or at most indefinitely to defer. Of what then are Canadians to be afraid that they must at this date adopt "Universal Military Training for the whole of the male population"?

"Physical and military training for all boys while at school as a part of the school system!" "Physical?" Yes. All the calisthenics and the gymnasium exercises and drilling together required for physical and mental development and for esprit de corps. But why "military training?" Why military uniforms and military weapons and military ideals and military motives? All these are calculated, directly and indirectly, by insistent appeal and by more insidious suggestiveness, to arouse and make dominant in a boy the slumbering warlike and half-barbaric instincts of outgrown tribal life. In a civilized nation there is no more justification for "universal" training for war than there is for "universal" training for duelling; and in Canada there is far less justification for universal military training than for "universal" training for agriculture or for industrial service or for honest and progressive everyday citizenship. If parents desire their sons trained for the Canadian militia or for the British army their desire should be respected and their purpose facilitated. But to talk of rearing in Canada a whole generation of boys trained in school and for years afterwards in military motions and movements, all uniformed to stimulate their vanity, and rifle-armed to strengthen the war spirit—one wonders if these militarist gentlemen expect thoughtful and intelligent Canadians to take them seriously. When the thing is faced openly and its significance made plain the public may make short work of some of the "Universal Military Training" features already made prominent in some public schools.—Toronto Globe.

"A REBELLION"

Any one who wants to brush up his memory on the Riel Rebellion of 1870 without being encumbered with dry matter-of-fact details, cannot do better than read F. Douglas Reville's historical romance "A Rebellion." The main incidents of the Red River uprising are portrayed in an interesting way, and are, moreover, historically accurate. Riel's atrocious treatment of the British and Canadian prisoners, whom he crowded into an upper story of a Hudson Bay building, so that there was not enough room for all to lie down,

"Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle so good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government, Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-



West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to pry into every detail of my proposition first. I want you to know it is mine. I will send you this book of mine on "GEORGE SHINGLES" if you send me a post card. I have sent thousands of them out, for they have useful hints on planning barns and houses. The book is worth money to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles, the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred years from now.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may have a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.)

321

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with no ventilation, and with the thermometer ranging from 20 to 30 degrees below zero—all this is vividly set forth. The difficulties, hardships and perils encountered by the expedition under Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, in the tedious journey from Port Arthur to Fort Garry, are not forgotten and the author reproduces the General's proud message to his men after they reached what is now the city of Winnipeg, only to find that Riel had fled. Around all these events there is entwined, rather slenderly, it is true, a touching romance, replete with incidents and heart-interest. The love story begins and closes in England and the scenes of rural life

in Devonshire, described so simply and unaffectedly, present a happy contrast with many of the feverish present-day novels. A noteworthy feature of the book is the splendid series of illustrations drawn by Paul Wickson, and photographs of Main street, 1870, contrasted with the Main street of Winnipeg to-day. The book is published by the Hurley Printing Company, Brantford, Ont.

A man does not wonder at what he sees frequently, even though he be ignorant of the reason. If anything happens which he has not seen before, he calls it a prodigy.—Cicero.

Mr. Carnegie has announced that in addition to the \$150,000,000 which he has already allotted for philanthropic purposes, all the accrued surplus unprovided for in his testament will in the event of his death be devoted to similar objects.

When we ask for strength for the day, our thought is usually of that which is needed for our most important work. We should not so limit it. The grace that shall save us from evil thoughts, hasty speech, a violent temper, or censorious spirit, is as much needed as the other.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

MORE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Part of the clothing sent in by Mrs. Geo. H. Short, of Pettapiece, Manitoba, on behalf of the Woman's Missionary society I sent to the Children's Hospital and the balance is to go to the Associated Charities.

Into the same bag for the hospital I packed all the dollies' clothes and scrap books sent by Miss Margaret Six and made by the Sunshine Guild of the Pilot Knob School District.

I have also received boxes of clothing from Mrs. F. Hughes of Goodlands, from the Berton Girls' Sunshine Guild and another from an unknown source. These, if they will accept them, I intend to send to the Associated Charities.

I had a letter from Mrs. Cox, of Beaver, enclosing fifty cents and stating that she had previously sent me a letter with the same amount, which she had neglected to seal. I regret to say that I never received either the letter or the money.

A friend at Shoal Lake sent a postal note for one dollar, which has been added to the Sunshine fund.

You will forgive me if I hark back to the clothes problem and ask you not to ship any more parcels to The Guide, as it means re-shipping them to distant points and paying double freight or express.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE LOST SLIPPER PATTERN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am almost ashamed to come again for I have a confession to make. When I wrote before for a little booklet, which you so kindly sent, I offered to send a crocheted slipper pattern if any one would care for it. A lady did send for it. I read her letter and put it on the sideboard (as so many folks do) as when it came I had the threshers. Well, my hired help tidied up the sideboard and she did it so well that I have never seen that letter since. I think the lady's name commenced with C. and the address was Woodlands, if I am not mistaken. If she will kindly write again I would be very pleased to send the pattern. Please accept this apology and allow me to come in for a few minutes.

I wonder if any of the ladies who read this page have the words and music of an old song called "The Old Red Cradle." It was popular about fifteen years ago. My husband is very fond of the piece and if any one could spare me the song or tell me where I could purchase it I would be greatly obliged.

When I wrote before I said that the next time I would try to give some help and I think anyway that I have asked for enough this time.

Here is a good way to take the letters off flour sacks. Wet the letters with coal oil, then let stand for half an hour. Then rub well with soap and put in the boiler with some soap sliced in, not very much. Cover with soft water and let stand on the back of the stove for half a day. Then set forward and boil for half an hour, take off and rinse twice and hang out. I took the letters out of sacks this way and then colored them for quilt patches.

Have any of the members ever tried to keep meat fresh in the summer time by keeping it in milk? either sweet or sour. I have been told it is a good way, but never tried it.

I am enclosing two recipes for ketchup made out of canned tomatoes. Publish them if you think they are worth it.

Canned Tomato Sauce

No. 1—1 can tomatoes put through colander, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon allspice, ½ teaspoon ground cloves, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper. Boil all together 10 minutes then add ½ cup strong vinegar and bottle.

No. 2—1 can tomatoes put through colander, ½ cup sliced onions, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper. Boil until onions are cooked then add ½ cup strong vinegar and bottle.

Must close as I shall be taking up too much space.

Yours truly,
YOUTHFUL MA.

NUT SPICE CAKE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please find enclosed thirty-five cents in stamps for your booklets—Two of "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and two of "The Most Beautiful Story in the World," and one on Maternity.

We take the Grain Growers' Guide and I am very much interested in the Sunshine and Country Homemakers page, and wish that some of the ladies would tell me what is good for constipation in infants.

I am sending a recipe for a nut spice cake which I find is very good.

Cream one-quarter cup butter, add gradually one cup sugar, one quarter cup molasses, the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and one-half cup sour milk. Mix and sift one and a quarter cups flour, one level teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, and a quarter teaspoon each of cloves and grated nutmeg. Mix well and stir in half cup each of seeded raisins and walnut meat cut in bits, also one-quarter cup currants. Sift over all three-quarter teaspoonful baking powder and beat thoroughly. Bake in a shallow pan thirty-five to forty minutes.

JESSIE.

CARROT PUDDING

I send you the recipe for a "Carrot Pudding" which is one of the nicest of plum puddings: One cup grated carrot, one cup grated potato, one cup minced suet, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one cup sugar, one and a half cups flour, into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking soda. Mix well, put in greased deep pan, steam for three hours and serve with good sauce.

MRS. E. S. G.

We pass for what we are. Character reaches above our wills.—Emerson.



SIMPLE DESIGNS UNCOMMONLY NEAT AND SMART

7566—Semi-Fitted Coat with Robespierre Collar, 34 to 40 bust. With Cutaway or Straight Fronts, with or without Cuffs and Belt on Back. 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, for medium size.

7550—Fancy Coat, One Size. With or without Collar. ¼ yard any width for either collar with 1½ yards of lace 8 inches wide and 1½ yards of banding for No. 1, 1 yard of lace 6 inches wide for No. 2.

7569—Princess House Gown, 36 to 48 bust. With High Neck and Fancy or Stock Collar or with Square Neck, with Elbow or Long Sleeves, Perforated for Walking Length, with Inverted Plait or Habit Back.

7587—Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years. With Round or High Neck, Three Quarter or Long Sleeves. For the 8 year size the dress will require 3¼ yards of material 27 inches wide with ¼ yard 27 for the trimming.

7568—Tucked Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With or without Chemisette and Peplum that is Perforated for Shorter Length. Three Quarter or Long Sleeves. For the medium size, the blouse will require 3¼ yards of material 36 inches wide with ¼ yard 18 inches wide for the collar and cuffs and ¼ yard 18 for the chemisette and stock collar.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED OUR SALE CATALOGUE?

It is full of Money-Saving Opportunities. If you do not possess a copy let us know and we will forward you one without delay

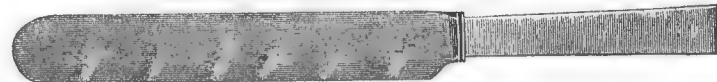
In this sale we have reduced the profits to the point where they barely cover the expense of handling. This is one reason for the splendid values shown in our Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue. The other is that our sale has assumed such enormous proportions that we can buy in large quantities, and quantities always influence manufacturers to allow us substantial concessions.

All orders should be sent in now. Although we have made provision for a big demand, it is possible that some lines will be sold out before the end of the sale. We desire to firmly impress upon our customers that we cannot replenish any supply that becomes exhausted.

Here are some Splendid Values taken from the Cutlery and Silverware Section

By purchasing now you save money. You are assured of getting an excellent article, satisfactory in every way, at a remarkably low price. For further particulars concerning silverware and cutlery refer to page 31 of our Semi-Annual Sale Catalogue. You will find there some striking values, values which are possible only on special occasions such as this.

FINE QUALITY SHEFFIELD STEEL KNIVES



There is no necessity to lack sufficient table knives if you take advantage of our sale. These knives are splendid quality and have fine polished Sheffield steel blades. They have ivory white square celluloid handles, securely fastened. At our sale price they are very excellent value.

4R19.—DESSERT SIZE. Sale Price, each10
4R20.—SAME KNIFE, TABLE SIZE. Sale Price, each12

SHEFFIELD STEEL CARVERS AT .93!

What do you think of this for a sale offering? The price is low, but to appreciate the value you must see the goods. We would like every one of our customers who needs a carving set to send an order for this one at once. There is sure to be a big demand and the sooner you order, the more certain you are of obtaining a set. Splendid hand-forged steel blade and steel fork, with guard. Stag handles.

4R23.—SHEFFIELD STEEL CARVERS. Sale Price, the set93

GET A GOOD SHEFFIELD STEEL BUTCHER KNIFE AT SALE PRICE

A reliable Butcher Knife like this for 19c is an offering which we can make only at sale time. It is a useful article about the house. Sheffield steel blade six inches long, with well-finished rosewood handle.

4R22.—SHEFFIELD STEEL BUTCHER KNIFE. Sale Price19

SPECIAL VALUE IN WORK SCISSORS—DON'T FAIL TO GET A PAIR

We cannot speak too highly of these scissors; they are splendid value at our sale price. They are made of good quality steel, have a keen cutting edge and are nickel-plated. They are a convenient size for general work.

4R21.—WORK SCISSORS. Sale Price19

ATTRACTIVE TABLE WARE ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

MANUFACTURED BY WM. ROGERS & SONS, SHEFFIELD



Here is one of our most popular lines of silver-plated table ware. It is of chaste design and superior quality as the makers' name warrants. We have offered it in sales before and its enormous sale assures us of its popularity. So great, indeed, has been the demand that we advise all who desire to share in the splendid bargain to order early.

4R27.—TEA SPOONS, silver plated. Sale Price, 6 for54
4R28.—DESSERT SPOONS, silver plated. Sale Price, 6 for .. 1.00
4R29.—TABLE SPOONS, silver plated. Sale Price, 6 for ... 1.10
4R30.—DESSERT FORKS, silver plated. Sale Price, 6 for 1.00
4R31.—TABLE FORKS, silver plated. Sale Price, 6 for 1.10

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

An Appeal

To the Clergymen And Teachers of Western Canada

The elevation of the mind—a correct understanding upon all matters—ought to be the principal end of all our studies, otherwise they will prove of little service to us. No legacy is so rich as honesty. An honest man is the noblest work of the creator.

We want all the Preachers and Teachers of this Western Country to arm themselves with the "Gospel of Live, and let Live" such as The Guide is endeavoring to scatter abroad, like seed. The old rule—Do as you would be done by, is seldom practised now.

Men desire their own good

BUT MAY NOT DISCERN IT. They may be deceived or inadequately informed. The selfish interest of the individual is often detrimental to that which is best for the whole. When certain organizations dominate, the others are enslaved and are compelled to organize in self-defence. Western farmers are now organizing for self protection until such time as all classes agree to a basis of equity that shall secure to each a brighter day and a square deal, hence The Organized Farmers and The Grain Growers' Guide.

We want you to help us

in our great Campaign of Education. Yes, we want you to read The Guide regularly each week. With this end in view we are prepared to quote you special rates. If you are interested in the welfare of the farmers and the masses please write to us immediately. We have a very interesting proposition to make to you.

Our Subscription Rates to Ministers of the Gospel and School Teachers are Fifty Cents per Year.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHO IS YOUR HERO OR HEROINE
Now I wonder if fifty or sixty boys and girls will send me in stories of their favorite hero or heroine?

It may be a person you have read about in books or the newspapers or some pioneer whom you have heard father or mother tell about as being very brave. You may dig it up out of some old history if you like or you may tell of something that happened recently. Only last spring the whole world rang with stories of the bravery of hundreds of men who went smiling to meet death when a certain ship was lost at sea.

Then there was a young boy who had charge of the wireless machine on a ship that was wrecked not so very long ago. Because he stayed at his instrument and kept sending messages he saved the lives of all the passengers, but he himself was drowned. He was only a young boy I think, seventeen or eighteen years of age, and I suppose that as he sat there and did his duty his thoughts flashed to the mother who would be waiting for him to come back but in vain.

I am so glad, boys and girls, to be able to think that we have greater and braver heroes to-day than they used to have when men armed themselves in coats of mail and went out to kill their neighbors, and I want you to find out about them and write me the most beautiful stories.

This ought to be our best competition and, as usual, I am going to give three rollicking good story books as prizes for the three best compositions received and I will print all the next best of the stories.

When you have them written get one of your parents or your teacher to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

All the stories must be on my desk not later than February 15.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GOPHER PREPARING FOR WINTER

The gopher is about ten to twelve inches long, from its head to the end of the tail. It is of a grayish brown color on the back and a light brown on its stomach. It has very sharp claws, which are adapted for scratching holes. Its teeth are very sharp and it feeds on grain and green food. In the summer they have several young gophers which grow very rapidly.

Quite a while before winter they begin to store in food for the winter. If the gophers begin to store up early you know that it is going to be an early fall, but if late, it is a sign of a late fall.

In the winter they go to sleep and just wake up now and again to feed. Sometimes in the spring you plow up holes in the earth, which the gophers have dug and filled with oats and wheat. In the spring, when they come out to feed their fur is a lot whiter than it was in the summer.

JNO. S. MARSH, Age 13.

THE BEAVER

The beavers are extremely interesting animals in their almost human movements. They have a little ground house under the water. They generally live in little beaver towns. The old beavers build the house and in it they have a place for a table and sleeping apartments, too. In the fall they are busier than ever. They go to the shore and the two old ones get on opposite sides of a tree and, with their jaws, cut deep holes until when they thrust their heads in you cannot see them. At last the holes meet and the tree is felled. Then the beavers scamper off for fear that some wild, vicious beast, attracted by the noise of the falling tree, should come prowling about. When the beavers feel safe again they sneak back to the tree. They cut off small poles, using their jaws again, and carrying them to their house. They keep this up until they have enough for all winter. They bank this wood up against

the door and "house up" for the winter.

Then the whole family find their places and go to sleep. When they get hungry they paddle softly out to the door and get a stick and, instead of eating it anywhere, they go to that certain place in that house and eat it there, clearing up the particles after themselves also. Then they go back to bed. In springtime the whole beaver family come out and scramble up the bank, all the little brothers and sisters of last year—big brothers and sisters now—and go off felling trees and building their own homes just as their mother and father had done the year before when they were too small to help much. This is all I can tell about the beaver at present.

RUTH E. BOOSE.

Champion, Alta.

THE COYOTE

I will choose the coyote as my subject. The coyote is one of those animals which, when winter comes, looks up a hen-house or some place where he can get a good living through the winter. The coyote doesn't stay in his den during winter. He makes his living by catching prairie chickens and hens and muskrats if there are very many.

Coyotes always look for their meals early in the morning, and so do chickens. The coyote seems to know the chickens look for their meals early in the mornings, so he meets them at their feeding place and makes it his feeding place, too.

The coyote changes his color twice a year, being in the spring and in the fall. During summer the coyotes are the color of grass and in the winter they are white. The coyotes seem to have a way of telling when there is going to be a change in the weather, and they let their friends know it by howling and in a very short time there will be coyotes howling everywhere, telling other coyotes to get filled up before the storm.

These animals are very smart in some ways. One night I heard one howling. It seemed to be coaxing the dogs away and, of course, the dogs were foolish enough to chase it. In this way, the second coyote, hiding in the brush, will sneak up and get a chicken, while the other coyote, which the dogs have been chasing, will just chase the dogs back and snap their heels pretty hard. The dogs, then discouraged entirely, leave the coyote alone and are only too glad to get back to the house.

MARIE HAZEN, Age 13.

THE SQUIRREL

The squirrel is one of the prettiest and most graceful little creatures that inhabit our woods. He is so agile and quick that it is most interesting to watch him run up a tree, or along a branch, never making a false step.

He is seen most often in the early morning or late in the afternoon searching for food, which consists mainly of nuts, acorns and seeds. His coat is a brownish red, and the under portions of his body are greyish white.

In the autumn he is very busy finding nuts, which he buries in little holes at the base of a tree in readiness for winter.

During most of the cold weather he sleeps in his nest of dead, dry leaves, which is usually firmly placed in the fork of a branch, near the top of a tall tree. In this nest the little ones are brought up, and it is so made that in the wettest weather the rain cannot soak through.

This ends my story, and I very much hope to win a prize, but I am afraid I won't. Sincerely yours,

JACK COWARD.

Dear Dixie:—I am just trying to write a story about Preparing for Winter, but I don't think it will receive a prize but if it don't I will just try again. I am very sorry I cannot send a photo in, but I have to send to Winnipeg to get them developed. I will try and send one next time. Well, I will say goodbye for this time.

LILLIAN MERSEY, Age 15.

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ened it." Everywhere it is the missionary who is awaking sleeping humanity. Everywhere the faith that we are the offspring of God, and that the Son of the carpenter is an ideal for the individual, and that the principles which he inculcated are the ideal for society, have proved the foe of aristocracy. Everywhere aristocracy has put the ban upon it. The Manchus have endeavored to exclude the Christian missionary from China. The English Government attempted to exclude the first missionaries from India. The Sultan put every obstacle in the way of the missionary in Turkey. The bureaucracy forbids their entrance into Russia. The aristocracy forbade their ministry in Italy as long as Italy was under the power of an aristocracy. Only after a very long and bitter battle did free Nonconforming religion get opportunity to speak in England. More bitter was the battle against a free church, a free press, and a free assembly in France. And even in free America the freedom of the pulpit has often been maintained only at great cost.

But this long campaign is now over. In all countries except Russia man is free to carry to his fellow-man the message of Genesis: "God created man in His own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." And the message of the Psalmist: "Thou hast made him a little lower than God, and hast covered him with glory and honor." And the message of Paul: "We are His offspring."

The world-wide discontent and the world-wide aspiration of our time have for their cause this, that mankind are coming to the consciousness of their divine manhood. And this consciousness is creating a new theology, a new education, a new industry, and a new politics. For the new life in all phases of thought, as in all quarters of the globe, has a common cause and foretells a common result.

BRITISH AND GERMAN WORKINGMEN'S PEACE COMPACT

The New Year has been entered upon with less war talk than we heard at the beginning of 1912. A most significant movement looking to better relations between Britain and Germany is that which is being promoted by the labor organizations of the two countries. There are in the British Parliament something over forty Labor members, and these have voted consistently against any increase in armaments. In the German Parliament are 110 Socialist Democrats who have done the same in their Parliament. These two bodies recently joined in the following declaration:

The parliaments of both Germany and England have again decided to grant the naval demands of their governments. The representatives of the working classes of both countries—the members of the Social Democratic party in Germany and the Labor party in England—have fought against this increase and voted against it. But they are not strong enough in their Parliaments to prevent the acceptance of the military and naval budgets. Consequently the competition in armaments continues its fateful course, putting on the shoulders of the people at a time of a general rise in prices for all commodities a new and heavy burden and at the same time aggravating the danger of a dreadful war.

The workmen of Germany do not entertain any hostile feelings for England, nor do English workmen for Germany. Most determinedly they stand against all those who incite to war in both countries. They do not demand an increase in the capitalistic competition in armaments, but its abolition; not an incitement to war, but a mutual understanding between both nations.

A war between England and Germany would lead to such a catastrophe as history has never yet seen. All those who cause such a danger commit an infamous crime on humanity. The possibility of preventing this catastrophe lies in the hands of the working classes of both countries. We, as representatives of the organized, class-conscious workmen in both countries, therefore urge the whole body of workmen both in Germany and Great Britain to join our organizations to prevent civilization and culture being pulled down into the abyss and numberless human lives annihilated.

Workmen of England and Germany! wherever you meet you must always remember that you have an historical part to play and the general welfare of the nation to advance. Agitate and organize for the mutual understanding of peoples and for peace.

Tea Table Talks

Good Tea is the best of beverages—refreshing—mildly stimulating—a real nerve food. Its universal use is no mere habit.

But it must be good Tea. Inferior blends are costly at any price.

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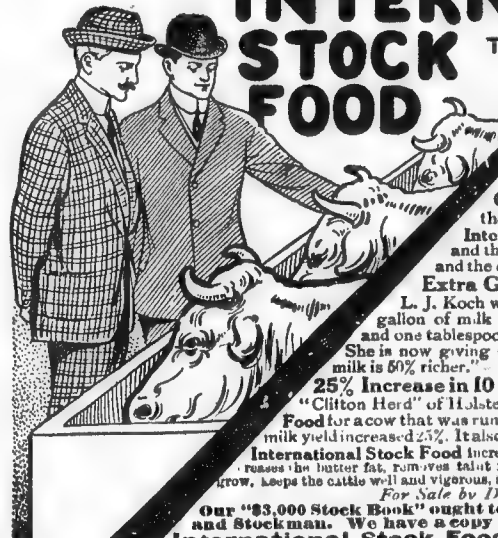
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The Tea with a twenty-year reputation.

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THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER IN THE WORLD



We are going to prove this to you by quoting from letters received from men who have tested this wonderful cattle tonic and know what it will do.

Gave 33 1/4% More Milk. T. O. Stewart, the famous breeder of Jerseys, says: "I fed International Stock Food to my cows all winter, and the milk yield was at least two-thirds greater, and the cows are looking better than ever before."

Extra Gallon Every Day for 10c. a Month.

L. J. Koch writes: "A three-year-old cow was giving a gallon of milk morning and evening when put on dry feed and one tablespoonful of International Stock Food per day. She is now giving two gallons of milk each milking and the milk is 50% richer."

25% Increase in 10 Days. Woods & Murphy, owners of the "Clifton Herd" of Holsteins, state: "We used International Stock Food for a cow that was run down and a poor feeder. After 10 days the milk yield increased 25%. It also gave grand results with a 2-year-old heifer."

International Stock Food increases milk from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., increases the butter fat, removes taint from milk, butter and cheese, makes calves grow, keeps the cattle well and vigorous, and saves one-fourth the feed.

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BEETS—Campbell's Special Dark, red skin with crimson flesh; an exceptionally good keeper.

CAULIFLOWER—Selected early snowball, producing magnificent white heads.

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CELERY—White Plume variety, crisp, solid and of pleasing flavor, with inner leaves and hearts naturally white.

CUCUMBER—Improved early white spine, desirable as a garden or market variety, large fruited, early strain.

LETTUCE—Campbell's Quick Growth, excellent for table use, sweet rich flavor, absolutely best variety, also Nonpareil, a beautiful light yellowish green, with solid head, the easiest grown of all lettuces.

ONION—Danver's Yellow Globe, above the medium size, globular, yellowish brown, flesh white, very productive.

GREEN PEAS—American Wonder, wrinkled dwarf variety; Gradus, exceedingly luscious, wrinkled and a great producer; Stratagem, immense pods with an abundance of tender peas, wrinkled.

TURNIP—Campbell's Harvest Moon, of rich yellow color, white flesh, excellent for table use. Orange Jelly, bright yellow color, globe shaped, superior table variety.

RADISH—Campbell's Scarlet King, the friend to all market gardeners, small uniform size, globe shaped; Wood's Early Frame, very fine thick shouldered stock.

TOMATO—Early Dawn variety, handsome sprays or bunches 8 or 9 inches across, does not crack, a special early variety for either indoor or outdoor culture.

We also keep a Large and Assorted Stock of Spinach, Marrow, Parsley, Rhubarb, Pumpkin, Corn, Cabbage, Beans, Asparagus, Seeds, Etc.

Grain Prices Falling

Comparisons of November and December, 1911 and 1912, Show Heavy Losses to the Farmers

Date	WHEAT (Cash)		OATS (Cash)		BARLEY (Cash)		FLAX (Options)	
	1911 1 Nor.	1912 1 Nor.	1911 2 C.W.	1912 2 C.W.	1911 No. 8	1912 No. 3	1911 1 N.W.	1912 1 N.W.
Nov. 1	98	87½	39	36½	68	56	200	129½
" 2	99	87½	40	36½	...	56	201	128½
" 3	99	Sun.	37½	Sun.	...	Sun.	197	Sun.
" 4	99½	85½	40	35	67	55	195	125½
" 5	Sun.	84½	Sun.	33½	Sun.	54	Sun.	120
" 6	98½	85½	...	34½	66	54	193½	123½
" 7	98½	85½	39½	35	65	54	187	127½
" 8	99	86	40½	35	65	54½	182	121
" 9	99½	86½	40½	35	65	54	185	126½
" 10	98½	Sun.	40½	Sun.	65	Sun.	178	Sun.
" 11	98	85½	40½	35	65	54	187	125½
" 12	Sun.	85½	Sun.	35½	Sun.	54	Sun.	126
" 13	97½	84½	40½	35½	65	54	192	123
" 14	97½	83½	40½	34½	65	52	189	120½
" 15	98½	83½	40½	34	65	52	187	121
" 16	99	83	40½	34½	65	50	181	120½
" 17	99½	Sun.	40½	Sun.	66	Sun.	189	Sun.
" 18	99½	83	41	34	66	49½	192½	121
" 19	Sun.	81½	Sun.	32	Sun.	49½	Sun.	121
" 20	100½	81½	41½	32½	66	49	190	120
" 21	100½	80½	43½	...	66	46	188	119
" 22	100½	80½	42	32	66	46	183	119½
" 23	99½	80½	39	32½	66½	46	180½	120
" 24	99	Sun.	39	Sun.	66	Sun.	175	Sun.
" 25	98½	80	39	34½	...	46	175	121
" 26	Sun.	78½	Sun.	31½	Sun.	45	Sun.	119
" 27	98	79½	38½	31½	66	46	174½	116
" 28	98	80½	38	31½	...	45	173½	116½
" 29	99	79½	39	31½	64	46	168½	117
" 30	99	79	38½	31	63	46	165	114
Dec. 1	...	Sun.	38½	Sun.	63	Sun.	166	Sun.
" 2	96½	78½	38½	31½	...	45½	169	109
" 3	Sun.	78½	Sun.	31½	Sun.	46	Sun.	108½
" 4	95½	79	38	31½	...	46½	169	108
" 5	94½	79½	37	32	60	49	168	108½
" 6	94½	80	...	31½	59½	48½	168½	107½
" 7	94	79½	37½	31½	60	48½	171	106
" 8	94½	Sun.	37½	Sun.	60	Sun.	173	Sun.
" 9	94½	78½	37½	31½	...	48½	175	103
" 10	Sun.	79	Sun.	31½	Sun.	46	Sun.	104½
" 11	94½	79	37½	32	...	46½	175	105½
" 12	94½	79½	37½	32½	...	46½	176	107
" 13	94½	78½	37½	33	...	46½	...	107½
" 14	94½	79½	37½	33	58	46½	...	105½
" 15	95	Sun.	37½	Sun.	58	Sun.	...	Sun.
" 16	94½	79½	37½	32½	...	46	...	105½
" 17	Sun.	79½	Sun.	32½	Sun.	46	Sun.	105½
" 18	95½	80½	37½	32½	58	46	...	105½
" 19	95	80½	37½	32	58	46	...	107½
" 20	94½	81	37	31½	58	46	184	107½
" 21	94½	81	36½	31½	58	46	182	106½
" 22	94	Sun.	36	Sun.	...	Sun.	184	Sun.
" 23	...	81½	...	32	...	46	...	105½
" 24	Sun.	...	Sun.	...	Sun.	...	Sun.	...
" 25	...	Xmas	...	Xmas	...	Xmas	...	Xmas
" 26	93	82	36	32	58	46	185½	103½
" 27	93	81½	37	31½	58	46½	188	103½
" 28	93	81½	...	31½	...	46½	190½	104½
" 29	93	Sun.	...	Sun.	58½	Sun.	190½	Sun.
" 30	93½	81½	...	31	58	46	190	105
" 31	Sun.	81½	Sun.	31	Sun.	45½	Sun.	106

GRAIN INSPECTION

The following comparisons of inspections for November and December, 1911 and 1912, will show how much more rapidly the 1912 crop was marketed. The total number of cars inspected were as follows:

Wheat		Oats	
1912	41,378	1912	9,082
1911	36,976	1911	5,665
Barley		Flax	
1912	3,946	1912	6,693
1911	1,333	1911	1,815

The following figures give the details of inspection:

NOVEMBER Spring Wheat		Winter Wheat	
1912 Cars	1911 Cars	1912 Cars	1911 Cars
No. 1 Hard	50	No. 1 Alberta Red	15
No. 1 Northern	2,769	No. 2 Alberta Red	114
No. 2 Northern	9,056	No. 3 Alberta Red	76
No. 3 Northern	6,131	No. 1 White Winter	1
No. 4	1,332	No. 2 White Winter	1
Feed	55	No. 3 White Winter	3
Rejected 1	206	No. 4 White Winter	1
Rejected 2	325	Rejected 1	1
No Grade	3,206	Rejected 2	2
Rejected	800	No Grade	1
Condemned	4	Rejected	2
No. 5	291	4 R.W.	28
No. 6	172	5 W.	11 (5 R.W.)
N.E.G.	7	Total	251
Screenings	10		580
Total	24,258	Barley	
Flax Seed		1912 Cars	1911 Cars
No. 1, N.W. Canada	2,930	No. 3 Extra, C.W.	98
No. 2, C.W.	342 (1 Man.)	No. 3, C.W.	1,470
No. 3, C.W.	42	Rejected	506
Rejected	3	No Grade	133
No Grade	71	Feed	188
Condemned	1	Cleanings	57
Total	3,440	Total	2,405
	959		842

Continued on Page 26

Save Priceless Time, Hard-Earned Money and Valuable Grain!

The Stewart Sheaf Loader puts harvesting on a new basis. The man who owns one is in a better position than was ever possible before. It loads his grain on to wagons quicker, better and cheaper, and gets his threshing done in record time with a much smaller gang.

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Chambers of
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HARRIS McFAYDEN
FARM SEED EXPERT

Winnipeg
Man.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 6, 1913)

Wheat—The wheat market during the past week, while being of a slightly stronger tone, has been very dull, the daily closing invariably being unchanged to one-eighth higher than the previous session. Even this is very encouraging when one takes into consideration the very heavy receipts arriving daily in comparison with last year. Contract grades, 1, 2 and 3 Northern on C.P.R. lines are being sold at spreads of 4, 7 and 10 cents under the May option. These are, of course, not stationary spreads and will no doubt change shortly. The lower and off grades of wheat are getting to be more difficult to sell, especially those unloaded in other than the C.P.R. elevators and then at a considerable discount. Doubtless now that the holidays are over things will once more get down to a sound basis.

Oats—There is practically no change in the demand for 2 C.W., but the lower grades are being sold for less money. Receipts still continue liberal.

Barley—Nothing very new can be reported on this grain. Prices are unchanged, but No. 3 barley in C.N.R. and G.T.P. elevators is fetching about a cent less than a week ago. Americans report that foreigners are still bidding for this grain and that something better is coming for it.

Flax—While receipts of this grain continue as liberal, one can hardly look for any material bettering of prices. Flax shipments passing Winnipeg this week amounted to nearly 1000 cars compared to something under 100 last year. Nearly all is of good quality so far.

The C.P.R. are being at present seriously handicapped in the handling of flax on account of not having sufficient space at their disposal to properly care for it after unloading. Consequently in order to somewhat relieve the congestion in the Port William yards, they are unloading into their elevators, but are unable to clean same until conditions permit, which will very likely not be for some time to come.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					
Wheat—	Dec.	May	July	Jan.	
Dec. 31.....	82½	86½	87½	.....	Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut..... 79
Jan. 2.....	86½	87½	.....	.....	Rejected wheat, 2 cars..... 70
Jan. 3.....	86½	87½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car..... 75
Jan. 4.....	86½	87½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car..... 79½
Jan. 6.....	86½	87½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car..... 78½
Oats—					No grade wheat, 1 car..... 72
Dec. 31.....	31	34½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 6 cars..... 74
Jan. 2.....	34½	34½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car..... 77½
Jan. 3.....	34½	34½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 2 cars..... 80
Jan. 4.....	34½	34½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car..... 69
Jan. 6.....	34½	34½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, part car, bin burnt..... 68
Flax—					No grade wheat, 1 car..... 66
Dec. 31.....	106	112½	.....	.....	No grade wheat, 1 car, wet..... 70
Jan. 2.....	112	112	.....	105½	No grade wheat, 2 cars..... 78
Jan. 3.....	111½	111½	.....	105½	No grade wheat, 1 car, frost..... 80
Jan. 4.....	111½	111½	.....	105	No grade wheat, 1 car, frost..... 67
Jan. 6.....	109½	109½	.....	103½	Rejected durum wheat, 1 car, mixed..... 80

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 4)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	\$0.83½	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars.....	83	No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars.....	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	83	No. 4 corn, 1 car.....	41
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive.....	83	Sample corn, 1 car.....	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, to arrive.....	84	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....	41
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars, choice.....	84	No. 4 corn, 1 car.....	39
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	85	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car to go out.....	41½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	85	No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars.....	41
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13,000 bu., to arrive.....	85	No. 3 corn, 1 car transit.....	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	85	No. 4 corn, 1 car.....	38½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 16,000 bu., to arrive.....	84	Screenings, part car, per ton.....	9.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., settlement.....	83	Screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	9.50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	84	Screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	11.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 18 cars, choice.....	84	Screenings, 1 car, per ton.....	9.50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	84	Shorts, 200 sacks, per ton.....	20.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, l.o.b.....	84	Bran, 20 sacks, per ton.....	20.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive.....	83	No. 3 white oats, 2 cars.....	30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive.....	83	No. 4 white oats, 7 cars.....	29
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu., settlement.....	84	No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	28½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars.....	81	No. 3 oats, 1 car.....	28½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	81½	No. 4 white oats, 3 cars.....	29
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice.....	82	No. 4 white oats, 1 car choice.....	29½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....	81	No. 2 rye, 3 cars.....	58
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....	82	No. 2 rye, 4 cars.....	54
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars.....	81	No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	57
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	81	No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars.....	51
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	81	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	45½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	81	No. 2 feed barley, 6 cars.....	46
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	80	No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars.....	46½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	79	No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars.....	47
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	78	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	48
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	79	No grade barley, 1 car.....	47
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	80	Sample barley, 3 cars.....	46
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	79	Sample barley, 1 car.....	47½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars.....	79	Sample barley, 3 cars.....	56
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	79	No grade barley, part car.....	45
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	75	No. 2 feed barley, part car.....	45½
Rejected wheat, 3 cars.....	72	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	53½

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 31 to January 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Dec. 31	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	31	27½	23½	27½	26	45½	40½	38	37	104½	102½	...	85½
Jan. 1	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	30½	27½	23½	27½	26	46	41	38	37	106	104	...	86
2	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	30	27½	23½	27½	26	45	41	38	37	105	103	...	85
3	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	30	28	23½	28	26	45	41	38	37	104½	102½	...	86
4	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	30½	28	23½	28	26	45	40½	38	37	103	101	...	84
5	81½	78½	75½	69½	64½	56½	49	30½	28	23½	28	26	45	40½	38	37	103	101	...	84

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JANUARY 6

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	81½	81	94	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	29c	29c	28c
No. 2 Nor.....	78½	78	91	Choice butcher steers and	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy.....	26c	26c	26c
No. 3 Nor.....	75½	75	86	heifers.....	5.35-5.65	5.35-5.65	4.50-5.25	Good round lots.....	22c	22c-24c	24c
No. 4.....	70	69	80	Pair to good butcher	4.75-5.50	4.75-5.50	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	65	64	71	steers and heifers.....	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	3.75-4.15	Held stock or packed.....	21c	22c	28c
No. 6.....	57½	55	61	Best fat cows.....	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.35-3.50	Strictly new laid.....	35c	35c-40c	50c
Feed.....	49½	49	55½	Medium cows.....	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	Potatoes	35c	35c	65c
Cash Oats				Common cows.....	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.35-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	30½	31	37	Best bulls.....	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but-	37c	37c	40c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	ter fat).....			
No. 3.....	45	46	64	Choice veal calves.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	Cream for butter-making	32c	32c	32c
Cash Flax				heavy calves.....	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.....	103	103½	200	best milkers and spring-	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$45-\$60	fat).....	32c	32c	32c
Wheat Futures				ers (each).....	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00
January.....	81½	81	94	Com'n milkers and spring				Dressed Poultry			
May.....	86½	86	100	ers (each).....				Chickens.....	15c	15c	15c
July.....	88½	87½	101½	Hogs				Fowl.....	14c	14c	12½c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs.....	\$8.25	\$8.00	7.00-7.25	Ducks.....	16c	16c	14c
January.....	34½	34½	41½	Heavy sows.....	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.00	Geese.....	16c	16c	14c
May.....	34½	34½	41½	Stags.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	Turkeys.....	20c	20c	15c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
January.....	103½	103	200	Choice lambs.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$13	\$13	\$9
May.....	109½	111	200	Best killing sheep.....	5.00	5.00	4.50-4.75	No. 1 Upland.....	\$12	\$12	\$8
								No. 1 Timothy.....	\$10	\$10	\$13-\$14

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 4, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.81½	\$0.84½
2 Nor. wheat.....	.78½	.82½
3 Nor. wheat.....	.75½	.80½
No grade.....	66-80	
3 White oats.....	.28	.30
Barley.....	41-45	43-62
Flax, No. 1.....	1.04½	1.24½
Futures—		
May wheat.....	.86½	.86½
July wheat.....	.87½	.88
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$9.50
Hogs, top	8.25	7.60
Sheep, yearlings	5.00	7.70

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Last week the receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards amounted to 192 cattle, 7 calves, 306 hogs and 211 sheep. For the previous week the returns were 1009 cattle, 64 calves, 1880 hogs and 201 sheep. The totals for the corresponding week last year were 217 cattle, 634 hogs and 14 sheep.

Cattle
Trade was very slack again last week. Receipts of cattle were less than 200, which, when spread over a full week, mean that the local cattle trade was almost at a standstill. Since the New Year, the tendency is towards stiffer prices and larger receipts, but up to the present the market has by no means regained its normal activity. Higher quotations are in order, although if the supplies pick up as anticipated, the changes from the present level will be few. Extra choice steers are quoted from \$6.00 to \$6.50, but this week has seen none around. All the good cattle on sale during the week sold in mixed bunches. No high prices, therefore, were recorded, \$5.50 taking about the best on the market, while the medium kind sold around \$4.25 to \$4.75. The demand is good for cattle selling below 5 cents suitable for contract work. Stockers and feeders continue in good demand, and a large quantity is needed to care for the spring trade. Strong cows with assured milking qualities command good prices.

Hogs
Hogs touched the low-water mark last week, so far as supplies were concerned. Barely 300 head were received at the local yards. Prices have taken a rise of 25 cents, the prevailing price for choice hogs being now \$8.25. This advance will probably hold the market steady for some days.

Sheep and Lambs
There was no sheep or lamb trade worth speaking of last week, the demand being about as scanty as the supply. After the New Year's stagnation, however, better prices are being quoted, some dealers quoting up to \$7.00 for choice lambs, and up to \$6.00 for choice killing sheep. Whether these advances will stand the strain of heavier receipts, however, is regarded as doubtful.

Country Produce

Note—Quotations are l.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are l.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Dairy butter stands at last week's prices, and the slightly easier tone continues. Fancy dairy fetches 29 cents, No. 1 dairy 26 cents, but good round lots are down to a straight 22 cents, instead of ranging from 22 to 24 cents. The fancy grades are insufficient for the demand, but good quantities of round lots are coming in. The indications are for a steady market at the present level.

Eggs
Eggs have dropped in price, following the trend all over the United States and Canada. The Woman's Housekeepers' Leagues in various American cities have waged war on the produce men over the excessive prices charged on cold storage eggs. The women sold large quantities at 22 to 24 cents, whereas they claimed the retail city prices ranged from 30 to 40 cents. This movement is largely credited with the general decline in the egg market throughout the States, and large supplies were rendered available for shipment to Canada at less than the prevailing prices. Winnipeg firms quote 21 cents for the ordinary held or packed stock, and 35 cents, instead of 35 to 40 cents, for strictly new-laid. Several cases of Manitoba new-laid eggs have come into Winnipeg this last week, and there are considerable more to be had south of the line. The cold snap, by making it too risky to ship eggs, may stiffen up the prices again, but for the time being they are down.

Potatoes
The potato trade has about finished for the season. The jobbers' quotation is still 35 cents a bushel, where any sale remains.

Milk and Cream
The milk and cream price card was not changed at the New Year and will probably hold at the present level for the balance of January. Sweet cream is 37 cents, butter-making cream 32 cents and sweet milk \$2.10 per hundred pounds. There is a steady increase in supplies coming in and altogether the trade for this time of year is quite satisfactory.

Dressed and Live Poultry
Dressed poultry has slackened in demand since the holidays, but as yet the dealers are paying the same prices as a week ago. They have a considerable surplus from the recent large receipts, but the normal demand can be depended on to clear up the supplies in fairly quick order. The following are the dressed poultry quotations of various Winnipeg firms, the shipping charges being borne by the shipper: No. 1 dressed turkey 20-22 cents, chicken 15-17 cents, fowl 14-15 cents, geese 15-16 cents, ducks 16-17 cents. These are for No. 1 dressed quality and nothing but the best can command these prices. Live poultry is level with last week, dealers quoting 16-17 cents on turkeys, 14 cents on chickens, 9-11 on fowl, 13 to 14 cents on ducks and 10 to 12 cents on geese.

The live poultry season is about over, the supplies falling down to a low level since the holiday trade.

Dressed Meats

Prices are the same as last week on dressed meats. Dressed pork from 110 to 120 lbs. fetches 12 cents, and 11 cents for the heavier class. Choice steers are worth 11 1/2 cents for hind quarters and 8 1/2 cents for fore quarters, and 10 cents for the whole carcass. Heavier beef are worth 2 cents less. Calves are worth 12 cents a pound for the dressed carcass. On dressed meats the shipper pays the freight.

Hay

Hay stands level at last week's prices and the market is about normal. No. 1 Timothy is \$19, No. 1 Red Top \$13 and No. 1 Upland \$12.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

(Week Ending Jan. 3, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	10,301,344	2,076,286	1,519,726
Depot Harbor		272,927	
Menford	189,519	23,095	
Midland, Tiffin	937,025	1,416,700	173,600
Collingwood	144,210		
Goderich	659,915	232,046	36,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	396,377		20,140
Port Colborne	656,377	41,300	
Toronto			
Kingston	25,000	78,000	32,000
Prescott			
Quebec	14,587	103,534	4,600
Montreal	520,878	1,569,752	50,251
St. John, N.B.	663,281	28,443	156,740
Victoria Harbor	1,203,136	512,134	221,894
Totals	15,807,232	7,284,717	2,215,404
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	Not reported		
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	2,770,333	103,00	307,000
Totals last week	22,684,102	8,063,336	2,167,979
Totals last year	19,355,291	5,881,000	2,549,865
At Midland and Tiffin there are	76,600 U.S.		
oats in bond.			

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—Closing prices on today's market were as follows:
 Manitoba No. 1 Northern \$1.11
 Manitoba No. 2 Northern 1.08
 Manitoba No. 3 Northern 1.05 1/2
 March 1.06 1/2
 May 1.04 1/2
 July 1.03 1/2
 The lower American cables yesterday offset by forecast of small world's shipments as indicated by Bradstreet's and firmness of late offers, with values unchanged.

Later some disposition to cover March as continent bidding for nearby cargoes and some apprehension regarding unfavorable weather American winter wheat belt. The advance checked by fine weather in Argentina and free arrivals of Plate at the ports. Close dull and unchanged. Corn opened steady and unchanged later Plate declined 1/4 on forecast of cargo arrivals at Liverpool. American grade steady and unchanged.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—Cash oats closed as follows:
 No. 2 white oats 29 1/2
 No. 3 oats 27 1/2
 Barley 43 1/2
 Duluth, Jan. 4—
 Cash oats closed 30
 To arrive 30
 Barley 40
 Chicago, Jan. 4—
 Feed barley 50
 Malting barley 53

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 5.—John Rogers and company stated yesterday that there was a good demand for cattle at Birkenhead market, but as supplies were heavy sellers were not able to raise the quotations, and prices remain the same as last quoted, viz., 12 to 13 1/2 cents per pound for Irish steers.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

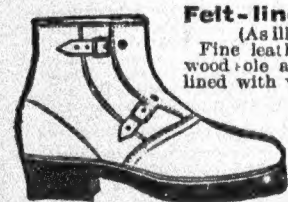
Chicago, Jan. 5.—A good business was transacted in the grain exchange on Saturday and prices moved upward. Although there were snow hurries reported in Illinois and Kansas last night, the trade was inclined to take a chance that the cold wave predicted by the weather bureau would reach the wheat belt ahead of a protective covering of snow, the absence of which has been a factor in the market for some time.

Another bullish factor was the statement that despite heavy receipts at primary points, these same markets, when their flour output is figured in, shipped out more than they received today. However, these do not hold true as applied to the week's receipts and shipments. Light receipts were said to be due to attempts by railroad to lower local congestion by holding back interior receipts.

May wheat at the close was 1/4 over Friday. A range of 1/4 covered the fluctuations of corn. The market was firm on covering on shorts, who were impressed by the wheat strength, and the

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close was 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent higher than on Friday. Week-end shorts covered oats in sympathy with the strength of neighboring pits, and the close was firm at net advances of 1/4 to 1/2. The volume of trade was light.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Beeves, \$5.50 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$5.90; western steers, \$5.75 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$7.00; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.50.
 Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady at yesterday's average. Light, \$7.30 to \$7.55; mixed, \$7.30 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.30 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.30 to \$7.40; pigs, \$6 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$7.15 to \$7.55.
 Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Native, \$4.35 to \$5.40; western, \$4.40 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$6.10 to \$7.70; lambs, native, \$6.20 to \$8.75; western, \$6.25 to \$8.75.

Grain Inspection

Continued from Page 24
NOVEMBER

	Qats	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars	Cars
No. 1 C.W.	2	28	
No. 2 C.W.	2,168	873	
No. 3 C.W.	491	232	
Extra No. 1 Feed	734	757	
No. 1 Feed	432	497	
No. 2 Feed	266	165	
Rejected	32	79	
No Grade	1,022	94	
Condemned	1	5	
Mix. Grain	15 (Mix. 2)	5	
Total	5,103	2,735	

DECEMBER

Spring Wheat

	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars
No. 1 Hard	30	
No. 1 Northern	1,618	367
No. 2 Northern	5,371	1,961
No. 3 Northern	4,232	3,941
No. 4	916	3,211
No. 5	200	1,805
Feed	37	1,512
Rejected 1	54	
Rejected 2, Smutty	233	93
No Grade	3,530	1,748
Rejected	387	470
Condemned	2	30
No. 6	139	2,033
Total	16,710	17,225

Winter Wheat

	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars
No. 1 Alberta Red	14	
No. 2 Alberta Red	71	
No. 3 Alberta Red	41	
No. 1 White Winter	1	
4 R.W.	17	
5 Winter	15	
Total	159	631

Oats

	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars
No. 1, C.W.	2	16
No. 2, C.W.	1,104	673
No. 3, C.W.	255	245
Extra No. 1 Feed	757	846
No. 1 Feed	363	699
No. 2 Feed	155	139
Rejected	23	42
No Grade	1,253	205
Condemned	5	
Mixed Grain	15	
2 Mixed	2	
Total	3,929	2,930

Barley

	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars
No. 2, C.W.	2	
No. 3 Extra, C.W.	25	1
No. 3, C.W.	855	277
No. 4, C.W.	295	133
Rejected	83	25
No Grade	237	31
Feed	25	21
Cleanings	19	Cond. 1
Total	1,541	491

Flax Seed

	1912	1911
	Cars	Cars
No. 1, N.W. Canada	2,564	224
No. 2, C.W.	480	333
No. 3, C.W.	56	
Rejected	5	236
No Grade	148	53
Condemned		10
Total	3,253	856

I see no reason in the world why women should not join men in the great march forward of humanity to the goal of social improvement.—F. D. Acland, M.P.

SPORTSMEN!



We have been practising scientific taxidermy for over a quarter of a century, and have mounted Moose, Elk and Deer Heads for all classes of people, from the working man up, including lords and barons.

GRAIN GROWERS! Let us mount your big game trophies for you. We can do it to your satisfaction. Many times Gold Medalists.

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References: Royal and Union Banks.

P.O. Drawer 1746.

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GOOD WIFE FOR A HOMESTEADER

The most perfect woman at Cornell is Miss Elsie Scheel, of Brooklyn, a student in the Agricultural College, who is specializing in horticulture. According to Dr. Esther Parker, medical examiner for the "coeds" at Sage College, Miss Scheel is the strongest woman in Cornell and her physical make-up is absolutely perfect. Here are her measurements:—

Age, 24; weight, 171 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches; normal chest measure, 34.6; waist, 30.3 inches; hips, 40.4 inches. Her favorite food is beefsteak. She does not care for delicacies and does not like candy.

Miss Scheel has never tasted tea or coffee in her life. She believes in cold water as the best medicine, is fond of outdoor sports and does not know what fear is. She is a suffragist. "Girls would be happier," she says, "if they overcame their fear of things."

When she completes her course at Cornell Miss Scheel will put her studies here to practical use by growing vegetables on her father's farm on Long Island.

100 YEARS OF PEACE

A hundred years of peace on a borderline three thousand miles long, for more than half of which distance the line has no more substance than posts placed in the ground miles apart, totally unwatched and without even the potential resources of military protection having been provided, is an achievement of which two nations are rightfully proud. It is an event in the world's history of no small import. It may be said that it required resignation and some sacrifice both of justice and territory on the part of the weaker, but also it may be said that it demanded a self-control and a determination not to embark on the road to empire on the part of the larger. The more we make of the coming peace centenary the more remote we make the possibility of war and the more we fix the principle of arbitration. When one contemplates the enormous cost to the French and German peoples of keeping up the double line of forts that oppose each other across the border, and of the stupendous waste of time and energy spent by the men of each of these nations in their three years forced military service when just at the prime of life, there is every reason to make of this peace demonstration a thanksgiving for a burden that had not to be carried while our people were struggling to bring the land under conquest—a burden never in future to be imposed.—Montreal Witness.

A PATRIOTIC FINANCIER

Some fifty years ago, when J. Pierpont Morgan was a young man, and probably as patriotic—verbally—as he is now, his country was in the throes of a civil war. Mr. Morgan was too busy laying the foundations of his financial greatness to give practical expression to the love he has for his country by joining the army, but

he did show that love in another way. Lying in the government arsenal at New York, was a batch of five thousand carbines which had been condemned a few years before as being a greater danger to the users of them than to those against whom they were used.

Some patriotic politicians offered to purchase these guns from the government, and they were sold to them at \$3.50 each. The five thousand condemned carbines were thereupon sold by telegraph to the general commanding the union army at St. Louis for \$22 each, notwithstanding the fact that the government was at that time purchasing up to date rifles for \$17.50 each. Of course, a scandal ensued: the secretary of war appointed a commission to inquire into the transaction and the result furnished an interesting sidelight on the relation of patriotism to high finance. The men who actually made the purchase had no funds to back up their negotiations with the government, but the money was furnished by the financier who was afterwards to figure prominently in another government investigation. J. Pierpont Morgan, lofty, patriot, generous philanthropist and upright financier, took advantage of his country's need, and advanced the money, taking as security a lien upon the condemned arms. Not that he actually parted with a cent. "The government," reported the commission of inquiry, "not only sold one day for \$17,486, arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for \$109,912—making a loss to the United States of \$92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the \$17,486 it received."

The government refused to pay up on the contract and Morgan carried the case to the courts, where he won, the judge holding that a contract was a contract and that the government must abide by it.

This was the first great financial transaction of the man who now controls interests measured by thousands of millions of dollars. How many more like it in principle have occurred during his career? How many such-like transactions has it taken to place him in control of financial interests amounting in the aggregate to \$22,245,000,000? And how many of the other magnates who piled up fabulous fortunes contemporaneously with Mr. Morgan, pursued more honest or more socially useful methods?

Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot hurt you unless wanting in manly character, and if true they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and trouble.—Gladstone.

On both political sides the moderate man is forgotten, and the nation is led by those who shout loudest.—Earl of Derby, at Bury.

The lesson of life is to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours.—Emerson.

A Strong Pull and a Pull All Together

That's the reason of our phenomenal growth during the past four and a half years.
Self praise is no recommendation, we know, but read the following
remarkably enthusiastic and sincere endorsements of our policy

From ROBT. S. SHAW, Carbon, Alta.

"Please find enclosed money order for \$4.00. This will bring my subscription up to the present and entitle me to your long term offer of five years for \$3.00. I think The Guide is the only paper in its class in Canada, and I would not be without it for anything. The lessons it teaches we all need, rich and poor alike, also the business man as well as the farmer, the statesman and the politician. All alike can learn a lesson and profit by reading The Guide."

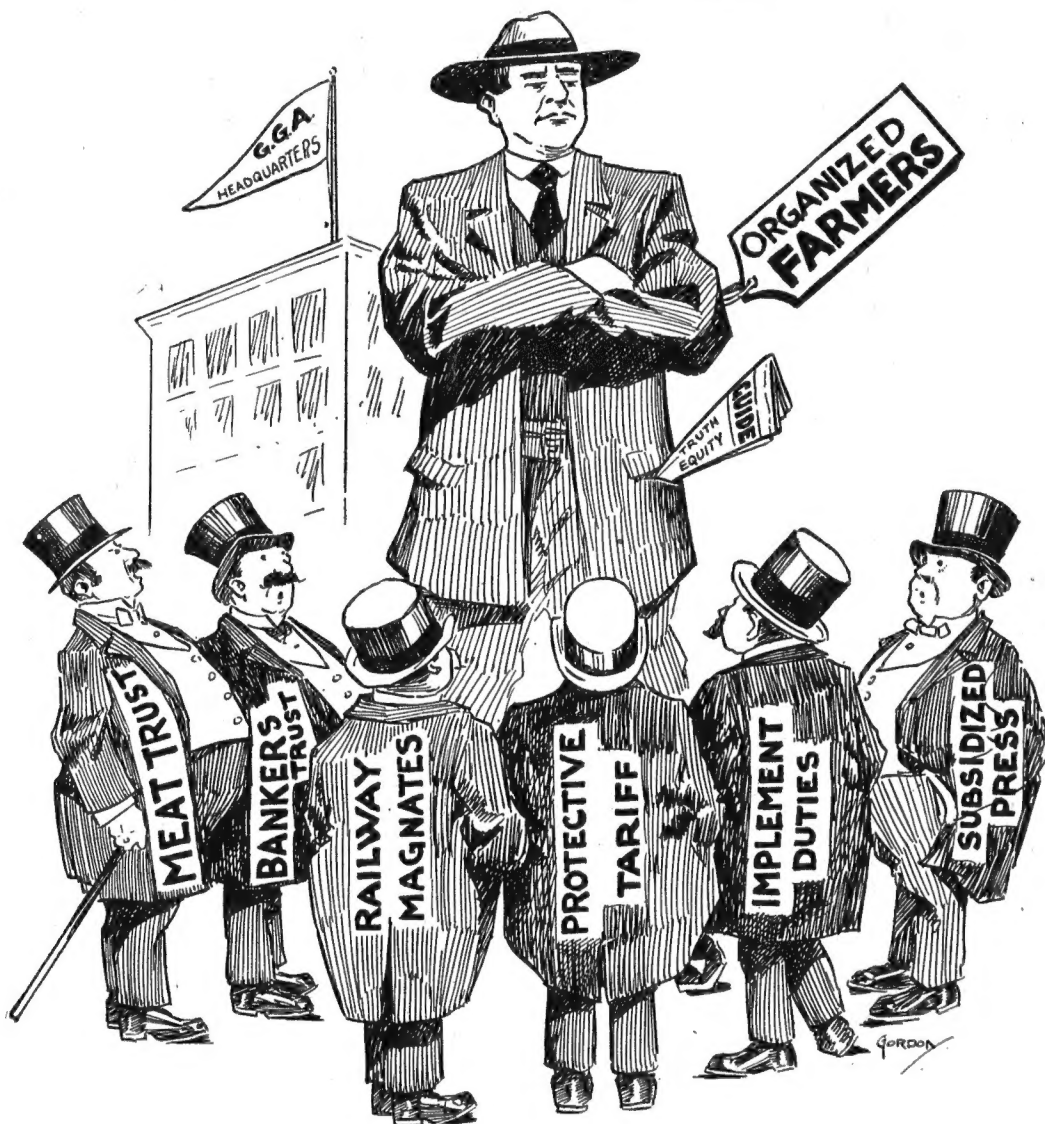
From GEO. HAFNER, Craven, Sask.

"Enclosed find \$1.00 for another year's subscription to your paper. The best paper in Canada and second to no other paper on earth. Go to them. I see you are not afraid of your job."

From J. W. WALTER, Nanton, Alta.

"I like The Guide fine. Keep up the good work and open the eyes of the blind, the political blind, the Conservatives and Liberals, the Capitalists' tools. We need free trade in Canada—and not protection. The farmer wants cheaper machines and a better market for his grain. Think of 21 cents for Oats and other grains in the same rating, and then talk of prosperity."

The Plutocrats:
"Great Scott!
how you have
grown in so short
a time!"



"Going up"—Life's "up" elevator is just as easy to take as the one "going down." It is all a question of knowing which is which. Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Western farmers desire their own good and the uplift of the masses, but owing to the domination of the Plutocrats they have been compelled to organize in self-defence.

No paper in Canada is destined to exercise a more powerful influence in the educating, binding and welding together of the Western farmers than The Guide. The farmers know this, hence the rapid growth of the Grain Growers' Associations and the increased circulation of The Guide. But here is the point:—

Before the End of January

about 15,000 subscriptions will expire. We want all our readers to help us by sending in their renewals now before the rush commences. Do not wait until you get a notice to renew. By renewing their subscriptions before they expire our readers can save us all the trouble and expense of writing 15,000 letters during the next two months. The date on your label will tell you when your subscription is due.

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The man who fights must carry scars

Or, as a great Canadian Statesman put it:

**"You will always know the tree with the best
apples by the number of clubs lying under it"**

That is the reason there are so many clubs under The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited. It may always expect the clubs of wanton boys or malicious men; but those who are basking under its shade and partaking of its fruits should be very careful how they use their clubs---sometimes a tree needs pruning but the gardener who does that work seldom uses a club.

There was never such an onslaught against the Company as there is at the present time. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the first Farmers' Company in Canada which has really made a success of its work. It has blazed the trail and made it possible for other companies to succeed. It has developed the splendid success under its present management, all of whom are farmers, and who have the farmers' cause at heart. But yet every man in an organization must support every other man, and there must be the loyal support of its numbers to make the Company a tower of strength to the farming world. The employees at times may not have seen the view point of the farmer, or may have made mistakes unknown to the management; but when such came to view reparations have been made, and will always be made, in the interest of the farmers. That is the ideal of

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Give It Your Hearty Support!

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